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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

ONE PENNY

ROBERT BURNS.

THE most popular name in Scotland is probably that of Robert Burns; and with the name of Robert Burns, both in his native land and in every other, "John Anderson, my Jo, John," is associated. This beautiful poem, which we give below, has been read with pleasure by every admirer of the Scottish bard, and takes rank among the happiest effusions of his genius. It may perhaps not be uninteresting to add here a slight memoir of Burns. He was born at Alloway, near Ayr, on the 25th of January, 1759. His father was a small farmer, and gave his son what education he could afford. About this time difficulties came upon the old man; and so the early days of the poet were attended by those privations in which sensitive minds are sure to suffer. Burns in these days was an enthusiast in all that concerned the glory of Scotland; he used to fancy himself a soldier of the days of the Wallace and the Bruce, and to read of the struggles of his country for freedom, till "a Scottish prejudice," he says, "was poured into my veins, which will boil there till the flood-gates of life are shut in eternal rest." In this mood it was that he first became imbued with a love of poetry. Burns was married, April, 1788, and died, after a life of mingled adversity and prosperity, July 21, 1796. Our illustration is after a picture by Mr. H. Tidey, and well conveys the poet's feelings as expressed in the 2nd verse:—



"JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO."

Your locks were like
the raven,
Your bonnie brow
was bent;
But now your brow
is bald, John,
Your locks are like
the snow;
But blessings on
your frosty pow,
John Anderson my
jo.

II.
John Anderson my
jo, John;
We clamb the hill
thegither;
And many a canty
day, John,
We've had wi' aue
anither:
Now we maun totter
down, John,
But hand in hand
we'll go;
And sleep thegither
at the foot,
John Anderson my
jo.

On August the 5th, 1841, a festival was held in the picturesque town of Ayr, in honour of the memory of Burns, on which occasion some thousands of his countrymen, and many from distant lands assembled to participate in the glories of the immortal poet, near the spot where the lowly man of genius drew his first breath, amid the scenes he most loved to paint "the banks and braes o' bonny Doon." A procession which had been formed, consisting of the authorities, &c., of the district, having visited many of the scenes on which the poet so eloquently dwelt in his poems, including the old kirkyard of Alloway, the "Auld Brig o' Doon," &c., halted. The Earl of Eglintoun presided over the vast assemblage, and after the usual loyal toasts, gave "The Memory of Burns," which was responded to by Mr. Rbt. Burns, the poet's eldest son. Archibald Alison (the historian), W. Aytoun, Sr H. Blair, and others, addressed the meeting.

I.
John Anderson my
jo, John,
When we were first
acquaint;

Notes of the Week.

TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS.—With the close of the current week will terminate this long-protracted and hard-fought struggle, which has now been carried on since March, 1861, a period of fifteen months. The terms of settlement are stated to be such as, while not compromising the principles of the society, inasmuch as they recognize a maximum number of hours as a day's work, and extra payment for overtime, will be gladly accepted by those employers who have adopted the hour system, many of whom have heavy contracts holding over from their inability to obtain a sufficient supply of skilled and efficient masons to place upon them. The expense to the strike to the masons' union has been very large; but the dividend paid to the men on strike has been well kept up to the last, the amounts paid for the last few weeks averaging from 16s. to 20s. per week each man—an amount equal to any paid during the strike, and considerably more than the sums paid at its commencement.

An alteration has been made in the orders given for the Emperor Napoleon's journey to Auvergne and to the departments in the west of France. The journey was to have taken place after the Emperor's visit to Vichy—that is at the end of July; it is now fixed for the beginning of that month. It will last only four days. The Emperor will visit Clermont Ferrand, Riom, Nevers, and Bourges. He will pass one day, and sleep in each of these towns. He will return to Fontainebleau, and after a few days' rest there he will go back to Vichy. Preparations are making at Fontainebleau for festivities which are to take place during the residence of the imperial family. All the valuable plate used on state occasions is packed up in order to be sent there. The Emperor is to open the new racecourse at Fontainebleau on the 22nd of June.

At the late fire at Enschade, in Holland, not one of the pretended-incombustible iron safes resisted the effects of the flames, all the papers and documents having been destroyed, and the gold and silver contained in them melted.

The meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington-house, originally standing for Monday last, has, upon the application of the Social Science promoters, been postponed to Monday, the 16th instant.

ST. JAMES'S HAMSTEAD-ROAD, NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—A bazaar was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in the schools of this institution, William-street, Hampstead-road, with a view of raising funds for paying off the building-debt. The schools, which are greatly needed, have been largely instrumental to the benefit of the district—a very poor one—in which they are erected. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood are deeply interested in the permanence of the schools, and it is earnestly to be hoped that their zeal and exertions, in conjunction with those of the minister, will have been evidenced in the most satisfactory manner.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.—It is now definitively settled that the entertainment to be given to the representatives of the foreign press now in London will take place at eight o'clock this (Saturday) evening at St. James's Hall. This project, originally set on foot by the members of the Savage Club, has received the hearty approval and co-operation of a host of gentlemen, eminent not only in journalism, but in various branches of literature, science, and art, and several prominent members of the provincial press have intimated their intention to take part in this hospitable demonstration. There can be no better mode of correcting the false impressions which some of our Continental literary friends appear to have received of English life and character than this bringing them into close contact with those who are most capable of enlightening them on these points, and this entertainment will therefore not only be a graceful act of courtesy, but may be productive of substantially useful results.

The Prince Consort Memorial Committee held a meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Palace of Westminster. Present, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Charles L. Eastlake. Despatches were sent on Saturday from the Colonial-office to the Governors of Canada, the Falkland Islands, the Bahamas, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

THE MINISTRY.—Most of the Cabinet Ministers have left town for the holidays. Lord Palmerston has gone with Lady Palmerston to Brockton Hall, Herts; Mr. Gladstone on a visit to his brother, Captain Gladstone; the Duke of Newcastle to his seat, Clumber Park, Notts; Earl Granville was staying on Saturday evening at Windor Castle; Sir George Grey is at his seat in Northumberland; the Secretary of State for War and Lord Stanley of Alderley remain in town.

On Saturday evening his Royal Highness Prince Savoy Carignan gave a grand dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, to the Italian Commissioners. Amongst the party there were his Excellency the Italian Minister, Marquis Cavour, Marquis Sartriana, Count Pezzone, Captain Crespi, Count Arrivabene, Rear-Admiral Riccardi, Professor Gori, Cavaliere Cini, Count Finocchietti, Marquis Sanbuy, B. Heath, Esq., &c.

It is rumoured that Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, permanent Under Secretary of State for War, is to have one of the vacant regiments.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE TYLER.—Sir George Tyler, K.H., died at Dunraven Castle on the 4th inst. It will be fresh in the recollection that Sir George was for many years an active member for the county of Cardiff.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.—Dr. Maine having recently been appointed a legal member of the Supreme Council of India, the office of Reader on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law will, upon the resignation of Dr. Maine, lately announced by him, be vacant. All candidates for appointment to the said office are requested to forward their applications to the under treasurer of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, on or before the 25th day of June, 1862.

CORONERSHIP FOR MIDDLESEX.—It is understood that, at the Privy Council held at Windsor on Saturday, the Order in Council was passed under the Coroners' Act, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 92, for the division of the county into the three districts of Eastern, Central, and Western, in conformity with the petition presented by the Middlesex magistrates in April last. In consequence of this decision some delay will ensue in issuing the writs to the sheriff, and the several candidates have made elections of districts for the forthcoming contest. Dr. Lankester will contest the central district as the medical candidate. The eastern district will include an area about nine miles from north to south by four and a half miles from east to west. The northern boundary will be by the parish of Edmonton; the east, the river Lea; on the south, the Thames, the liberty of the Tower, and the city of London; on the west, the parishes of St. Sepulchre, Clerkenwell, Islington, Hornsey, and Friern Barnet; the number of inhabitants being 722,224. The central district will be bounded—north, by Hertfordshire; on the east by Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham, Stoke Newington; on the south by the city of London and the liberty of Westminster; on the west by the parishes of Kensington, Willesden, Kinsbury, Edgware, and Little Stanmore. The district is about fifteen miles from north to south, and about four miles from east to west, the number of inhabitants being 891,687. The western division is bounded on the north of Hertfordshire; east, by Hendon, Hampstead, Paddington, and the city and liberty of Westminster; on the south by the Thames; on the west by the river Colne. The district is fourteen miles from north to south, and thirteen miles from east to west, the population being 285,537.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Moucheur* of Saturday last contains a notification of the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvarado.

The *Patrie* says:—"It is asserted that France, Austria, and Russia, will undertake measures relative to Montenegro."

The *Presse* publishes a report that an armistice had been concluded between the Turks and Montenegrins.

The papers assert that President Lincoln will postpone the presentation to Congress of the treaty with Mexico until after the result of the intervention of France.

The *Constitutionnel* of Sunday publishes an article upon America, signed by M. de Limayrac, arguing for the impossibility of the conquest of the South by the North. The writer maintains that mediation alone will succeed in putting an end to a war disastrous alike to the interests of humanity and of Europe.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Ratazzi said:—"The Government has never encouraged premature hopes of a solution of the Roman question. We ought to employ moral means to demonstrate our unshaken will to occupy our capital and to convince Europe of our right. The Government alone ought to regulate the armaments. It has never sent money to Garibaldi, and has always refused to join in the expeditions which were proposed."

The Chamber rejected the motion for an inquiry into the late event, and adopted by 189 to 33 the following order of the day:—"Having heard the explanation of the Ministry in reference to the recent events, the Chamber approves its conduct, and is confident that it will always maintain the authority of the law and of Parliament."

Twenty-eight members abstained from voting. A telegram has been received from the cabinet of Vienna by the authorities of Venice prohibiting the introduction of Italian newspapers into the interior. Numerous arrests have taken place in Venice.

The Minister of Finance made his financial statement. He said that the year 1860 closed with a deficit of twenty-three and a half millions lire, 1861 with twenty-eight millions in hand, and that in 1862 there would be a deficit of 500 millions. This deficit, however, would be reduced to 225 millions by the taxes already voted and in course of collection, as well as by the extraordinary resources afforded by concessions for railways and canals, and by the emission of treasury bonds already authorised.

The Minister proposed the sale of the public domain by auction, in estimating the proceeds by the amount of their net revenue; the sale of certain church property, whose value greatly exceeds the entire deficit, and the increase of the Treasury bonds by 100 millions.

The Budget is stated to have produced a favourable impression and caused a rise in the last Italian loan.

TURKEY.

All the Montenegrins residing in Turkey have been recalled by their prince.

The Viceroy of Egypt, upon his return, will visit Constantinople in connexion with the affairs of the Suez Canal.

The consolidation programme has not yet been published.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, June 7.—The Serbian Government has protested to the Guaranteeing Powers against the Turkish military demonstration of the day before yesterday, and has declined all responsibility for possible eventualities.

PRUSSIA.

The debate on the address was resumed, and lasted twelve hours.

The address proposed by Baron von Vincke, which was moderately Liberal in tone, and the Conservative amendment of Herr Reichensperger, were rejected by a large majority.

Herr Bregen's amendment, asking for a development of the Constitution, so as to establish the independence of the communes and district administrations, and for the reduction of the taxation to a degree corresponding more with the resources of the nation, was agreed to.

The amendment of Herr von Sybel, who belongs to the most advanced section of the Liberal party, in reference to the question of Electoral Hesse, was agreed to by 253 against fifty-five votes.

The address proposed by the commission, modified by the above-mentioned amendments, was then agreed to by 219 against 101.

The Conservative, Polish, Old Liberal, Catholic, and some Progressist members formed the minority.

The King received a deputation from the Chamber with the Address. His Majesty delivered the following reply:—"I have received with pleasure the assurance of faithful and loyal devotion which has just been expressed. While repeating that I still remain unchangedly upon the ground of the Constitution to which I have sworn, as well as upon that of my programme of November, 1858, and that I am therein in full accord with my Ministry I add thereto the firm expectation of seeing the sentiments you have expressed ratified by deeds. As you have selected a sentence of my programme of 1858, it will be well that you should impress it line by line upon your minds. You will then rightly estimate my sentiments."

RUSSIA.

The *Northern Post* publishes a circular of General Palonief, ordering all governors of cities to convene the assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the new plan of administration for the communes.

It directs the governors to explain fully to the citizens the importance of the subject and the necessity of the latter participating more in the administration of their own affairs.

It declares that the Government can no longer continue to bear the whole weight of public affairs, and concludes by ordering the governors to send in their reports by October next at the latest.

The Emperor has signed the ukase appointing the Grand Duke Constantine Namiestnik (not Viceroy) of Poland.

The Marquis of Wielopolski is to be entrusted with the charge of the chief civil administration, and General Luders with the command-in-chief of the Russian army garrisoning Poland.

HUNGARY.

General Klapka has just addressed to M. Kossuth the following letter:—

"My dear and honoured friend—Four years ago the march of events obliged us to undertake most seriously the work of the deliverance of our unhappy country. It was then that we formed with our noble friend, Count Ladislaus Teleki, and under your presidency, the National Hungarian Committee. We have served the cause as well as the circumstances and the limited means at our disposal would permit. The arrest of Ladislaus Teleki and his unhappy end was the first blow to which our foreign organisation had to submit. Of the three members of the committee, one was dead; you were in London; I was at Geneva, detained there by my private interests. My intention was then to propose to you either the reconstitution or the complete dissolution of the committee."

Yielding to the solicitations of my political friends, I had postponed any proceedings in that direction. Circumstances now imperatively require me to retire altogether. My health has of late suffered considerably. My private affairs demand a greater place in my thoughts; henceforth I shall not be able to devote myself to our political interests, except in a very inadequate manner. Assuredly my most sincere wishes will religiously follow those whose time, efforts, and activity are consecrated to the triumph of our cause; but I cannot extend to it any longer my responsibility; I cannot attach to it any longer my name. I withdraw, then, renouncing from this time all intervention in the direction of the affairs of the Hungarian exiles. If I re-enter some day into military politics it will be only in response to an appeal from the country. After fourteen years uninterrupted labour for the welfare of my unhappy country, I return to private life, bearing with me a deep conviction that I have conscientiously fulfilled my duties. There still remains to me the hope that my retirement will not in any way prejudice our cause, and that, without any action on my part, the first rays of reconquered liberty will ere long shine upon my country. For that purpose let concord closely unite all the political elements abroad. To keep pure and stainless the honour of the Hungarian name is the first of duties, and I know that none of my compatriots will fail in it.—Receive, &c.,

(Signed)

KLAIPKA.

"London, May 20."

SPAIN.

The publication of the official documents relative to the affairs of Mexico has produced an impression little favourable to General Prim.

INDIA.

It is stated that the failure of the opium crop will cause no loss to the Indian revenue.

Mr. Laing has left for England.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, May 29.—The new Canadian Ministry consists of the following members:—For Canada West—Messrs. J. S. M'Donnell, William M'Donnell, Goley, Wilson, Howland, and Morris. For Canada East—Messrs. Sicotte, Dallon, Eventurel, M'Kee, Abbott, and Tessier.

MEXICO.

Semi-official Washington despatches, published in the New York papers, state that news, dated Orizaba, 9th May, had been received, stating that 10,000 Mexicans had attacked the French troops three leagues from the city of Mexico, and that the French had been defeated, with a loss of 100 men.

The same despatches state that it was not believed that Juarez had quitted the city of Mexico.

The British Minister had concluded a treaty by which all the difficulties between Mexico and England were settled.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 27.—After the attack by the Confederates, already reported, on the Federal advance, General Banks fell back to Winchester.

At daybreak on the 25th the Confederates, under Generals Ewells and Johnston, 15,000 strong, attacked General Banks at Winchester. General Banks's force was reduced to 4,000 by reinforcing General McDowell.

The Federal force retreated through Martinsburg to Williamsburg, and crossed the Potomac at Williamsport from Virginia to Maryland. The Confederates kept up an active pursuit of General Banks all along the route.

The loss of the latter is therefore considerable, but the number is not officially reported.

The loss of military stores at Winchester, including fifty wagon trains, is large.

The Confederates by this action regain the control of the Valley of the Shenandoah.

This unexpected advance of the Confederates on Maryland and Washington has caused intense excitement throughout the Northern States.

Baltimore became a scene of riot and confusion. During Sunday and Monday, 25th and 26th, all persons of secessionist proclivities were attacked by the mob; but order is now restored.

President Lincoln has taken military possession of all the railroads in the United States for the transport of troops.

The Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have issued a call for militia to proceed forthwith to defend Washington. In twenty-four hours the New York 1st Regiment, 800 strong, left for Washington. Many other regiments are hastening to defend the capital.

General McDowell has crossed the Rappahannock, and advanced six miles beyond Fredericksburg. The Confederates retreated, destroying the bridges behind them, but they are not supposed to be in force in the neighbourhood.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The excitement concerning General Banks's defeat has entirely subsided. His command has been heavily reinforced at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry.

The Confederates are reported to have passed through Martinsburg, and to have returned to Winchester.

Several volunteer regiments have left for Washington.

Recruiting for the Federal army had actively recommenced. General McClellan officially reports the capture of Hancock Courthouse, on the railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburg. The Confederates were routed. It is stated that the Federal captured 500 prisoners.

The Federal fleet has captured Hatchez, on the Mississippi. No resistance was offered.

The House of Representatives has offered to pass a Bill confiscating all the property of men who shall hereafter hold office under the rebel Government, or who shall not lay down their arms within sixty days after proclamation duly made by the President.

The House of Representatives has refused to pass a Bill confiscating the slaves of rebels.

General McDowell has advanced to Manassas, and is reported in large force.

The Secessionists in Western Tennessee are again moving, considering the force assembling to march upon Hickman.

THE LUDGATE HILL TRAGEDY.

At the adjourned inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of the children of Mr. Vyse, on Friday last, after hearing medical evidence, the jury retired, and on their return into court.

The foreman, with some emotion, said it was his painful duty to state that the jury had come to the conclusion "That the deceased Annie Howard Vyse and Alice Kate Vyse had died from poison, and that such poison was administered by Annie Cornish Vyse, their mother."

The coroner said that was a verdict of wilful murder. He then bound over Mr. Superintendent Howard in the sum of £10 as prosecutor, and bound over the several witnesses to appear at the Central Criminal Court, and issued his warrant for her commitment at Newgate, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Superintendent Howard, who will not, however, remove the unfortunate body until he obtains the sanction of the doctor. He is also to take the depositions of the magistrates on the subject.

Home News.

CORONERSHIP OF WEST MIDDLESEX.—It will be noticed that Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, the popular Bankruptcy advocate, is a candidate for the coronership of the Western Division of the county of Middlesex, vacant by the demise of Mr. Wakley. Mr. Lewis is very well known by his association with the Conservative cause, and at the last general election he conducted the election for West Kent, when his exertions contributed in a great degree to the return of both the constitutional candidates. Mr. Lewis's position and recognised ability as a lawyer peculiarly fit him to discharge the duties of coroner, and it is stated that he has a very fair chance of success. Of course the contest is in no sense political, and will be carried out with the view of selecting the most eligible of the candidates who may appear in the field.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show will commence on Monday, the 23rd inst., in Flanders-park, under the presidency of Lord Portman. On the first three days the implement-yard will be open from eight in the morning until eight in the evening; and on Thursday, the 25th, the general show of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, will be open at eight o'clock, the judges having inspected the live stock and made their awards on the previous day. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst., the evening will be a public exhibition of steam cultivators at work near Farringdon station, in Kent, a distance of twenty-four miles from the Victoria terminus of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Lord Eversley will be Lord Portman as the president of the society.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Sunday morning, shortly before five o'clock, a fire was discovered raging in the extensive premises of Mr. S. Standbridge, known as the Chamberwell Malt Works, situated in Albany-road, Lambeth. Before the firemen had time to arrive, the flames had obtained the complete possession of the malt-drying houses, a range of buildings between forty and fifty feet long. A good supply of water having been procured from the mains running through the district, the brigade went to work, and happily succeeded in saving the steam-engine; but the malt-drying houses, with the valuable machinery, were destroyed and the roof of the building burned off. A fire also took place on Sunday morning in the premises of Mr. Holland, baker, 9, Prospect-row, St. George's-road, Southwark. The engine of Messrs. Hodges & Co., of the London and Greenwich Railway, promptly attended and, owing to the exertions of the firemen, the fire was confined to a building over the oven.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Humphreys, coroner for the county of Middlesex, instituted an inquiry at the Freemasons' Arms Tavern, Downshire-hill, Hammersmith, into the circumstances that led to the suicide of a maiden lady, described as Miss Louisa Yacker, aged fifty-two, residing at 4, Downshire-hill. The evidence adduced went to show that the deceased lady had been afflicted with some bodily ailment which produced great pain and suffering for the last forty years, and she had been constantly in the habit of using laudanum for medicinal and other purposes, with the view of assuaging it. On the Wednesday she appeared to have greater pain than usual, and during the absence of a person who attended upon her she swallowed an ounce of laudanum which she happened to have in her possession. Death immediately afterwards ensued. Upon her person was found a scrap of paper, with the following in her handwriting:—"I have taken laudanum. I could not bear the pain any longer." The body was identified by the Rev. John Tucker, incumbent of St. John's, Isleworth, brother to the deceased. Verdict, "Suicide, while in a state of mind unsound."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The 108th anniversary dinner of the Society of Arts will take place in the refreshment room over the central entrance from the International Exhibition building to the Horticultural Gardens, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at half-past five for six o'clock, punctually. The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., will preside. The second and third convocations of the present season will be held at the South Kensington Museum on the 9th of July and the 8th of October.

LOST ARTICLES IN THE EXHIBITION.—The collection of lost articles is already beginning to assume considerable proportions, and the magazine at the police-office, in the strange variety of its contents, most resembles one of those sale-rooms where unredeemed pledges are disposed of. Nothing is more singular in large exhibitions of this kind than the carelessness with which people drop their property about. Umbrellas, of course, were made to be lost, and there are here already great numbers of them of all sorts—from the daintiest lace-covered sun-shades to the commonest gingham. Of handkerchiefs, too, there are enough to stock a small haberdashery's shop. The ladies seem the chief contributors to the museum, for the most numerous articles, next to the umbrellas and handkerchiefs, are brooches, bracelets (some of them of value), beackets, fans, collars and cuffs, fans, smelling-bottles, reticules, shawls, and even goloshes. The purses, too, of which there are more than a dozen, all evidently belong to ladies. The walking-sticks, memorandum-books, and bunches of keys may be set down to the gentlemen, but the opera-glasses, the eyeglasses and spectacles, and the gloves, of which there is an immense variety (generally old ones), must be divided between the two. Everything, even to the shabbiest old glove, is neatly ticketed with the time and place of its discovery, but, though numerous articles are restored each day, the public scarcely seem generally aware of the existence of the office, for the accumulations have been growing larger and larger ever since the opening day, and even before it.

THE CONVICT REDPATH.—To show the suitability of the timber of West Australia for decorative purposes, a cabinet is shown in the Exhibition of various coloured woods, which was made by the convicts. Western Australia is now the only one of our colonies which is a penal settlement, and it may interest some persons to know that Redpath was one of the convicts who assisted in the construction of this cabinet. The dramatic predilections of this convict are, we are informed, still indulged, and since his arrival in the colony he has written two plays, which have had the honour of being performed, in one instance at least, before the governor. Mr. Redpath's literary tastes take another direction, and he has been for some time past engaged in drawing up a code of regulations for himself and brother convicts. The cabinet is really a very creditable piece of workmanship.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS.—On the 6th inst., an accident of a singular character occurred at a baker's shop, in the Borough-road, near the Surrey Theatre. A strong north-west wind had set in during the afternoon, and about five o'clock a sudden gust carried away the shop front, the fascia, and the whole of the wood work. Some children who were playing just outside the shop were struck by the pieces of wood and severely injured. Another accident of a more serious nature occurred about the same time to a painter at work on the front of a house in the borough. The wind blew him completely off the ladder, and he fell heavily to the ground, being seriously injured by the fall. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on the 7th inst., at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Ann Leadbeater, aged sixty-five years, who was run over on the Tuesday previous, in the Crown-road, by a cab. The driver had lost command over his horse, and had himself been thrown off his seat. The horse ran away, and the deceased was unable to get out of the way. She was seriously injured, and died in three hours after being admitted to the hospital. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Provincial News.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR LEEDS.—A fire broke out on Friday at the extensive flax mills of Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., Hunslet, near Leeds, which was not subdued until a large warehouse, and the flax, tow, &c., stored therein, were destroyed, the damage being estimated at £20,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the accidental ignition of a lighter match, which had probably been dropped in the flax by the German packing men.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—An investigation is at present pending before Mr. Dawson, coroner for Leeds, in which are involved the murder of a child and the suicide of the mother. The name of the latter, whose age was only eighteen years, was Jane Taylor, the daughter of parents who resided in Wakefield. She visited an aunt at Rothwell, near Leeds, on the 1st inst., and while at that place secretly gave birth to a child, and left it to perish in a hedge which she had to pass on her return home. The child was soon afterwards found alive, but died on the Monday morning from the effects of exposure and neglect. The mother of the infant disappeared from the house in which she lived as a domestic servant the same day, and was not again heard of until her body was discovered on Friday morning in a pond at Heath, near Wakefield. No suspicion of her condition had been entertained before her visit to Rothwell, whither she was accompanied by a brother-in-law, from whom, however, it is believed she contrived to keep what transpired a secret.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT BRISTOL.—Bristol was thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of a melancholy accident which occurred in front of the town on Sunday last. From the fact of it being Whit Sunday, and from the favourable state of the weather, a large number of excursionists have visited here; but though the weather is fine, a very strong breeze from the south-west has prevented a good deal of the pleasure-boating. Some sailing vessels, however, ventured out, and among them an eighteen feet lugger, belonging to a man named Artierall. This boat, which is licensed to carry ten persons, sailed with nine passengers—all gentlemen—and was under the management of a man named Mockford. It had all its canvas up, and was on the return voyage, when, at about twenty minutes to one o'clock, and when it was about seven or eight yards from the shore, opposite Middle-street, the rudder was carried away, and the strong wind immediately bore the boat on its side, and it capsized. The cliffs at the time were thronged with promenadees, and the alarm which prevailed may readily be imagined. The coast-guard men were the first to render assistance. The helmsmen were got to sea, and every exertion was made to rescue the unfortunate passengers, several of whom endeavored to cling to the capsized boat, but the current and wind were too strong for them. It was not long, however, before they were brought to the shore, but most of them were in a very exhausted state. Several eminent surgeons were promptly on the beach, and their assistance and advice were required in four cases. Two of the gentlemen who were much exhausted recovered; but all the means possible to restore the two others proved of no avail. One of the deceased has been identified as Mr. Thomas Ponsford, of King-street, Leicester. He is about thirty-nine years of age. He was here with his brother, who was standing on the shore waiting for the boat to return when the distressing affair occurred. The other deceased has not yet been identified, but his linen is marked "P. C.," and he is about fifty years of age. An inquest on the bodies of the two gentlemen was held at the Town Hall, on Monday, before the borough coroner, D. Back, Esq., and a highly respectable jury. The names of the two gentlemen whose bodies have been recovered are Mr. Francis Ponsford, aged thirty-nine, of King-street, Leicester, warehouseman; and Mr. Henry Peck, aged fifty-eight, of the firm of Peck and Attwood, boot and shoe makers, Bond-street, London. There is another gentleman missing, who, there is scarcely a doubt, has been drowned. His name was Edward Smith, aged twenty-eight, and he was in the boat with two friends (Messrs. John and James Lemon, boot-makers, of 9, Clifton-street, Finsbury). He has not been seen since the boat went down, but his hat was found floating on the water. From the evidence of the boatmen and others, it was clear that the accident was caused by the breaking of the rudder, by which the vessel became unmanageable. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE EXPLOSION IN SHOREDITCH.—The inquest on the body of Hannah Smith, who was killed while passing along Church-street, Shoreditch, owing to an explosion of gas, the full particulars of which have been already reported, was concluded on Monday, the verdict being—"That the jury are of opinion that the deceased came to her death by an explosion of gas, owing to the negligence on the part of the contractors of the sewers." Mr. Ballantine said it was highly important that the gas companies should receive notice before opening the roads, as they could then point out the place where the mains lay.

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—On Thursday morning, the 5th inst., a desperate poaching affray took place in the preserves of Mr. J. T. Edge, at Strelley, about three miles from Nottingham. Between two and three o'clock several keepers belonging to Mr. Edge were out watching, and, having heard several shots fired, they concealed themselves behind some trees, and almost immediately two poachers came up. The keepers attempted to capture the men, but a violent resistance was offered, and the poachers commenced throwing boulder stones, one of which struck a keeper on the head and inflicted a very severe wound. A close hand-to-hand fight then took place, the keepers being determined to capture the poachers as speedily as possible. The struggle lasted some time, and the fight was a very severe one, both poachers and keepers suffering considerable injuries. Eventually the superior force of the keepers prevailed, and the men were apprehended and conveyed to the Nottingham county goal. Their names are John Howard and James Swincoe. They had guns in their possession when taken into custody. During the day they were taken before the county magistrates and remanded. On Saturday morning the two men were taken before the sitting magistrates at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, charged with being concerned in a poaching affray which took place early on Thursday morning at Strelley, Notts, on the preserves of Mr. J. T. Edge. The evidence of the keepers was most conclusive against the prisoners, who, without hesitation, pleaded "Guilty." The bench, in passing sentence, said the accused were old offenders, and the law would be put in force against them to the utmost. They would be sent to prison for three months with hard labour, at the expiration of which they must find two sureties to keep the peace for 12 months or be imprisoned 6 months longer with hard labour.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The Japanese Ambassadors go hence to the Netherlands, and will embark at Woolwich for the Hague, in a steamer to be specially sent here for the purpose by the Dutch Government. They intend to stay a fortnight or three weeks in the Netherlands, proceeding afterwards to Prussia, where they will remain a few weeks. Thence they go to Russia, and afterwards to Portugal, returning ultimately to Paris, preparatory to their embarking from Europe in a French man-of-war, via the overland route. Before leaving Japan it was arranged that the British Government should afford them the means of transport to Europe, and that the French Government should send them back. Within the last few days they have been joined by Monama, one of their own countrymen, who has accompanied Mr. Aleck to England. Speaking English tolerably well, he took a leading part with Mr. Aleck in arranging the treaties made in Japan with this country. He is the bearer of despatches to the Japanese Ambassadors, and comes, besides, on the assumption that he may be of service in giving effect to the principal object of their mission.

THE CEMETERY REVELATIONS AT SHEFFIELD.

An inquiry into the revolting proceedings at St. Philip's burial-ground, Wardsend, was commenced on Saturday last, at Sheffield. Mr. Skinner, surgeon, proved that the remains in the box found in the hole at the cemetery, were those of Joseph (Gretorex), aged fifty-six years, who died of bronchitis at the work-house on the 8th of March. He had no friends, and the body was sent for dissection to the Medical Institution, Surrey-street. He (Mr. Skinner) dissected the body, returning on it nearly every evening for a month.

Moses Wharton, the porter at the Medical Institution, proved that Howard, the sexton, fetched the remains of Gretorex from the Medical Institution early in April, and the Rev. J. Livesey, in answer to questions, admitted having given a certificate on the 15th April of the interment of Gretorex. He had taken the sexton's word. Service was not read over dissected bodies; it was not required to be read by Act of Parliament.

Mrs. Harriet Shearman was sworn, and said: My little boy, Edward Charles, died about eight months ago; he was then two years and one month old. He was interred in the St. Philip's ground on the 23rd September last. I only saw a little bit of coffin put on the coffin at the time. In consequence of what I heard, I went up to the ground on Wednesday, a little after noon. I went to a large pit there was in the cemetery, and saw some coffins. Some of them had the lids off, and in one of these I recognised the features of my own child. I got it taken out of the pit with the coffin, and caused it to be taken home to my own house.

Robert Dixon, I am a labourer in the service of Mr. Oxspring, of Wardsend. I know Isaac Howard, the sexton of this cemetery. I agreed with him to go and live in his house in the graveyard. Shortly after I had gone there, I observed a curious smell in the room above the stable. In consequence of the strong smell, I spoke to the sexton, but he "passed it off." I went and tried the stable door, and found it was locked. I then went upstairs, and then I saw three coffins out of the dead boards, and looked down into the stable. We had been there two or three weeks. I saw about twenty coffins—some of persons about fifteen and sixteen, and ten years old. Others were those of still-born children. None of them appeared to be the coffins of grown-up persons. I had seen Howard lock and unlock this door, and knew he had the key. The coffins were not covered over with anything, and were lying on the ground, piled in heaps on the top of each other. I saw some broken up coffins piled in a heap by themselves. The wood appeared to be new. The coffin that I saw when I looked into the holes in the floor, had all the lids on, and therefore I cannot say whether they contained bodies. There was a body in the open shed about six weeks ago. I have seen one in there since. That was after I told him about the stable. He took the body out of the stable after I complained of stench, and placed it in the shed. The lid was not off. The coffin was reared up on one end in the shed. I lifted up the lid of one coffin in the shed about six weeks ago, and saw the face of the body. It looked very fresh, as though it had been buried a week or two. It looked like the face of a body about fifteen years of age. I looked at the coffin the same night after Howard had set off for Sheffield. Had seen him go. Had put two corpses into a box. One appeared to be ten, and the other fifteen. I saw the same coffin empty in the shed the same night. I afterwards went and looked through the holes in the floor. I came home earlier than usual. I thought he looked queer and "sheepish" in my eye. I had had suspicion of him before. I saw him go in and out of the house, and go up the burial ground. I went upstairs and looked through the holes in the floor, and waited till he came back into the stable. He appeared to be cutting off the leg of a child about ten years old.

Mr. Dunn: Have you any doubt that he was doing something to the corpse?—No, he appeared to be cutting something off it; the child lay on two planks, and he had a carving-knife in his hand. I saw him put the bodies into a box. He put the lid on and went outside the door, and came in again immediately. He put the box on a barrow, and went on the river side. I saw him put two bodies into the box. One appeared to be ten years old, and the other about fifteen. I could not be sure that he was cutting the limb off the child, but he was doing something with a knife. I have once been in trouble for stealing some corn, four years ago, at Ellaby Hall. That is the only thing of the kind I have ever been in to my knowledge. I had married just before.

Bethiah Dixon, wife of the last witness, corroborated his evidence.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Louisa Cavendish, arrived at Trinity College on Saturday. At the Lodge the Chancellor was received by the master of Trinity College (of which his Grace is a member), whose guest he will be during his stay in Cambridge.

The Vice-Chancellor and other authorities soon arrived at the Lodge, the Vice-Chancellor formally resigning the insignia of his office, and the authorities, having paid their respects to his Grace, withdrew.

In the evening the Master of Trinity entertained a distinguished party to meet his Grace at dinner.

His Grace the Chancellor attended Divine Service at Great St. Mary's (the University church) on Sunday afternoon. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Chester, Dr. Graham, formerly master of Christ's College in this University, the text John iv. 38. The church was densely crowded. The Chancellor occupied a seat upon the throne, and was surrounded by the heads of houses and other privileged persons. The right reverend prelate made some fitting and graceful allusions to the late lamented Prince Chancellor, and some happy ones as to the eminent fitness of his Grace to follow so illustrious and venerated a predecessor.

At the congregation the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the following celebrities:—The Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Bristol, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lytton, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, Lord John Manners, Lord Belper, Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart.; Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, K.C.G.; Sir Hugh McMahon Cairns, Sir W. Armstrong, C.B.; M. Chevalier, Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., M.P., the Astronomer Royal, Professor Faraday, Dr. Acland (Regius Professor of Physic, Oxon), and Mr. Fairbairn. The degree of Doctor of Music will be conferred on Mr. Meyerbeer.

On Monday evening the Chancellor honoured the Vice-Chancellor with his company to dinner at Queen's Lodge, and there was a grand concert at the Town-hall, under the auspices of the Cambridge University Musical Society, for which the services of Mr. Pittens and other celebrated artists were secured. Professor Bennett will conduct.

On Tuesday the grand ceremony of the installation took place in the Senate House, Professor Bennett conducting the performance of the "Ode." The Chancellor, with a number of other distinguished guests, then proceeded to a *dejeuner*, given by the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, in the College-hall. There was a grand banquet at the hall of Trinity College in the evening, for which over 500 invitations were issued. A grand show was given by the Horticultural Society, in the afternoon, in the grounds of Trinity and St. John's.

On Monday morning the Chancellor, in his levee at Trinity Lodge, at eleven o'clock, received members of the Senate.

THE RIGHT HON. M. T. GIBSON, M.P.

THE Rt. Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, a gentleman to whose zeal and untiring advocacy of the rights of labour and reduction of taxation on articles that most affect the humbler classes, render him emphatically one of the representatives of the people. Though cordially and by conviction attached to Liberal principles, he has never identified himself with a mere political clique, but has endeavoured steadily to pursue a course of uniform progress in all the social and economic reforms of the present century. In more ways than one he has proved himself the friend of the working classes; and there is little doubt that had he been willing to abandon the cause of the poor man and cheap literature, he might have held a high office in the administration of Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston, and very probably a seat in the latter Cabinet.

Mr. Milner Gibson is not allied by birth to the titled and coronetted classes. His father, the late Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., who was a plain country gentleman's son, held a commission, we believe as Major in the 12th Regiment of Foot, and was serving with his regiment in the island of Trinidad in the West Indies, when his distinguished son was born, some time in the year 1807. Report says that as a child he was sent to a school at Blackheath, where he numbered among his playfellows one Benjamin Disraeli, then a lad of precocious talents—some two years older than himself—and now, thanks to Mr. Gibson, Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer. From Blackheath he was removed to the Charter House, where he passed through the school with the average amount of success and distinction, and on leaving it went into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1827. In January, 1830, we find his name among those who obtained the mathematical honours of a wranglership.

On leaving Cambridge, we believe that he read law for some time with the idea of being called to the bar; but the death of a relative opened the prospect of wealth and competence without the drudgery of a life spent in law courts and chambers, a prospect which was considerably enhanced by his marriage in 1832 with the only daughter and heiress of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., of Hardwicke House, near Bury St. Edmunds, a gentleman widely known throughout the Eastern Counties for his ardent love of horticulture and other scientific pursuits.

Mr. Gibson had resided for some years at Theberton Hall, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, and had made himself generally known through that county as a man of considerable talent, when the general election of 1837 arrived, and he was invited to contest Ipswich, in the Conservative interest, against the late Radical members, Mr. Rigby Watson and the late Mr. J. Morrison, the "millionaire." He was successful, after a sharp contest, and, as it happened, was returned to Parliament as the Tory colleague of the new Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly. In the early part of 1839, Mr. Gibson's votes in St. Stephen's began to show strong symptoms of a disposition to break with the party which had returned him to Parliament, and in the July of that year he acknowledged that his political creed had undergone so extensive a change that he thought it only fair to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, leaving it to his constituents to return him again or not as they thought best, under such altered circumstances. On the day of election he found himself defeated at Ipswich by a very small majority; and again at Cambridge a few months afterwards. He accordingly remained without a seat in Parliament for nearly two years. This time he spent in a deep study of political science, and in amassing capital for a future career in Parliament, more especially in respect to the Corn-law question. Lord Melbourne dissolved Parliament in the early summer of 1841, and the men of Manchester were on the look out for an eligible candidate—a man of liberal and enlarged views, and able to act as their mouthpiece in the controversy upon



THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, M.P.

the existing Corn-laws, which was then something more than merely looming in the distance. Such a person they hoped to find in Mr. Gibson, and they were not disappointed. In the interval already alluded to, that gentleman had thrown himself, heart and soul, into the great struggle for cheap corn and free trade, and had become one of the leading members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. His habits of business, his industry and intelligence, all combined to mark him as likely to prove a valuable addition to the "League" party in the Lower House. The election was warmly contested by the late gallant General Sir G. Murray; but Mr. Gibson won the day, and the decision of the people of Manchester gave the keynote to many a lesser constituency. Still the Tory party, under the late Sir Robert Peel, were able to reckon a large working majority, on the re-assembling of Parliament, and Lord Melbourne and his Liberal friends found it necessary to resign. The Corn-law League, however, and Mr. Gibson were not daunted; and for some four years appealed to the public ear through the press, until their demands were listened to and their claims could no longer be refused. The result is briefly told. Sir Robert Peel himself came round to confess, in 1845, that the old restrictions on corn must be abandoned; and he only laid down his office after having initiated the

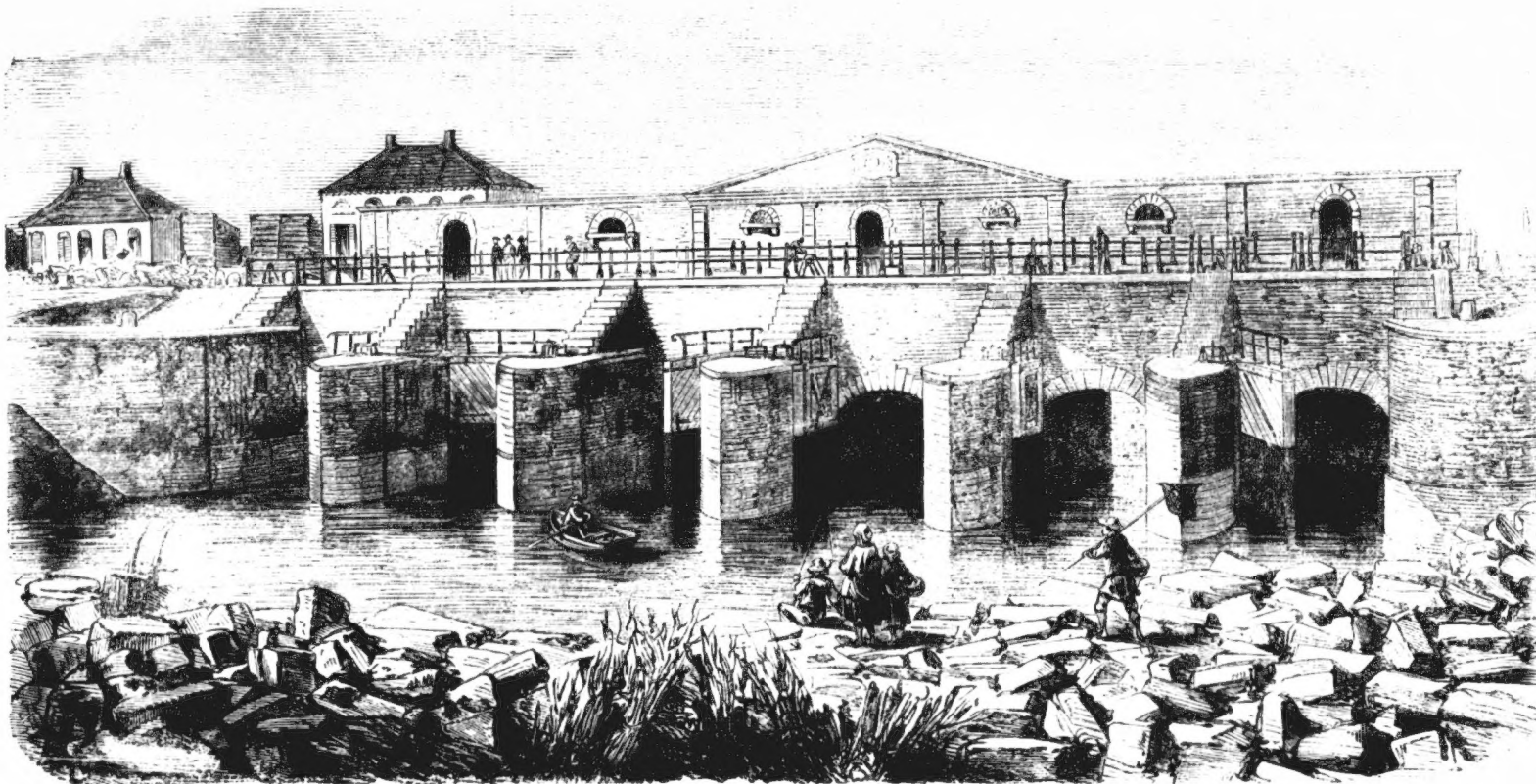
great change in our public policy, which eventuated in the total repeal of the Corn-laws.

Our readers will remember that Lord John Russell succeeded to the helm of the State which Sir R. Peel was forced to abandon by the split-up of his followers; and one of his Lordship's first acts as a Minister of the Crown was to entrust the post of Vice-President of the Board of Trade to Mr. Milner Gibson, who was forthwith sworn a member of the Privy Council. For two years Mr. Gibson continued to discharge the arduous duties of his office, which he performed with a skill and ability far above the average; but in 1848, feeling himself less free than he liked to act for what he considered to be the advantage of his constituents, he resigned his Vice-Presidency, and bade farewell to ministerial life. Since that time he has for the most part confined himself, as we have said above, to the carrying of measures of popular and general progress—such, for instance, as the repeal of the tax on advertisements, and the stamp on newspapers. Indeed, we are scarcely going too far when we assert our belief that the repeal of the latter duty, in 1856, is almost wholly the result of Mr. Gibson's indefatigable exertions. At the present moment, we are informed, that Mr. Gibson is steadily at work upon the corresponding tax upon paper—one of those imposts and "taxes on knowledge" which press most hardly on a large part of, perhaps, the most hard-working class of her Majesty's subjects—we mean, of course, those who are connected with literature and the press. We may mention, as a proof of our words, that it was only the week before he brought forward his recent resolution in the House of Commons, that Mr. Gibson went down to Manchester for the special purpose of attending a large meeting of his former constituents on this important question.

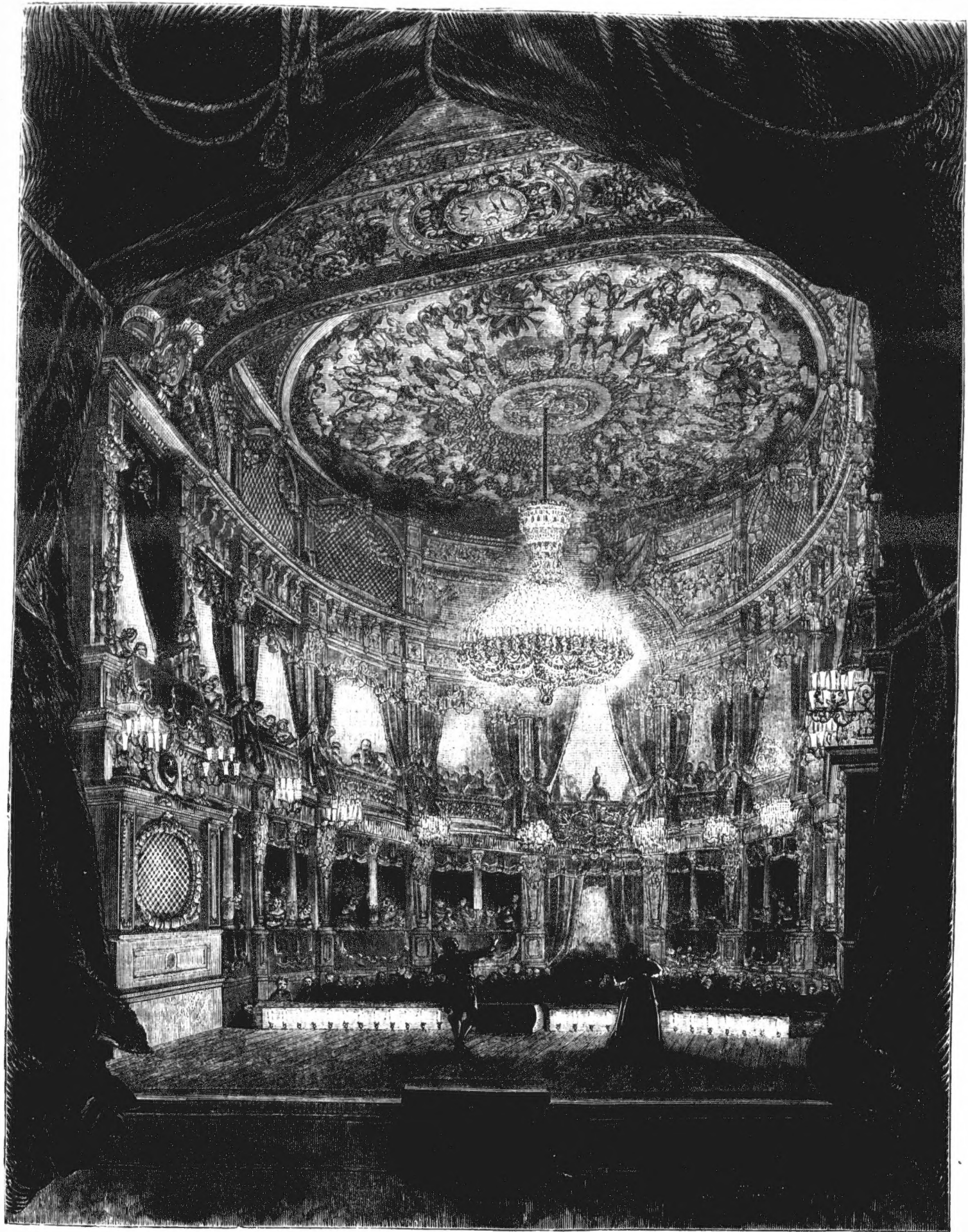
During the Russian war Mr. Gibson gave his firm adhesion to what is generally known as the "Peace" party; and the consequence was, that at the late general election, the men of Manchester refused, by a large majority, to return either himself or his colleague, Mr. Bright, to St. Stephen's again. Both the one and the other, however, have recently found their way back to Parliament—the latter as M.P. for Birmingham, and the former for Ashton-under-Lyne, in the representation of which borough a vacancy occurred by the death of Mr. Hindley.

In justice to Mr. Gibson we are bound to add, that his speech on the Refugee question has raised him considerably higher than he had stood before as a Parliamentary speaker and debater, even in the opinion of those who most entirely dissent from his views. Mr. Gibson is a thorough gentleman in his bearing, and his manners are frank, candid, courteous, and winning; he is popular, even beyond his immediate followers; and when an Administration is formed out of the real and true friends of the people at large, we may expect to see a high, if not the highest, post placed at his disposal.

MILITARY MURDER AT BRIGHTON.—On Sunday night a cold-blooded and deliberate murder was perpetrated at the infantry barracks in Church street, Brighton. The sentry on guard shot one of his comrades dead as he entered the gates. Both the deceased and his assassin are Irishmen of about the same age, twenty-three years, and belong to the same troop in the 18th Hussars. The name of the former is John O'Dea, and of the other John Flood. It appears that the men of this regiment, martial upon each other for various peccadilloes which they may have committed. Flood, who bears a high character in the regiment, and wears a good-conduct stripe, has been subjected to annoyances, and has been once tried by one of these mock tribunals, and sentenced to, and was compelled to take, a "dozen and a half;" and on Sunday was threatened by the deceased with another trial. He had on the previous day used O'Dea's saddle, and neglected to clean it afterwards; and at noon on Sunday, when they met, they had a few angry words about it, ending in O'Dea's telling him that on Monday he would bring him before a "court-martial," and charge him with leaving the saddle dirty.



SEA SLUICES IN BELGIUM.



GRAND OPERA HOUSE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE letters and journals to May 28 have reached us. The following is a summary of the principal incidents connected with the Prince of Wales's proceedings, from the 23rd ult. to the day of his departure, on the 27th:—

"In the morning of the 24th the Sultan paid his Royal Highness one of the most graceful of the many compliments received by him during his visit. About 9 a.m., the Prince and those of his suite who were to attend him during his excursion were leaving the Embassy palace-gate, when his Highness the Captain Pacha met him with a message of congratulation on the day—the Queen's birthday—and an intimation that, in honour of the day and of his Royal Highness's presence during it in Constantinople, his Majesty had ordered the release of all British (Maltese and Ionian) subjects confined in the police and debtors' prisons of Stamboul, for slight offences or small debts—his Majesty granting a free pardon in the one case, and in the other paying the amounts due out of his privy purse. After acknowledging this act of

Imperial courtesy, his Royal Highness proceeded on board the Osborne and steamed up into the Black Sea, some half a dozen miles past the Blue Symplegades, far enough to have a full view of the coast on either side of the entrance to the strait. The yacht then turned and landed the royal party at Kanlidja, where the Prince breakfasted with Fuad Pacha. This over, his Royal Highness and party crossed the Buyukdere, and taking horse there proceeded at an almost unbroken gallop to the forest of Belgrade. An hour sufficed to glance at the historic tree which sheltered Godfrey of Bouillon, and the hardly less historic cottage that lodged Lady Mary Montague. Then to horse again, and bridle hardly drawn over the eighteen miles of intervening road, till Prince and party alighted at the palace-gate about 6 p.m. In the evening the invitations to meet his Royal Highness at dinner included Muntaz Effendi, the Minister of Finance, the first secretary of the Sultan, the Italian, Spanish, and Hellenic charges d'affaires, M. Rothan, the first secretary of the French embassy, and Count Ludolf. On the 25th (Sunday) his Royal Highness attended Divine service in the Embassy Chapel, when the Rev. C. B. Cribb

preached to a very full congregation. In the afternoon the Prince crossed to Scutari, and, under the guidance of Major Gordon, Royal Engineers, visited the British cemetery and the neighbouring Turkish barracks and hospital, occupied by our troops during the Russian war. Earlier in the day his Highness A'ali Pacha had been the bearer from the Sultan to his Royal Highness of the first class of the Osmanlie in brilliants. And *apropos* of this, we may mention that amongst the jewels which stud the decoration thus presented—the first of the new order conferred upon any foreign sovereign or prince—is one of extraordinary size and purity of water, which was formerly worn in a ring by Solyman the Magnificent. On Monday his Royal Highness was the guest of the Sultan at a magnificent luncheon given at the imperial kiosk at the Sweet Waters of Asia. This entertainment was all the more special a mark of his Majesty's desire to do exceptional honour to his illustrious guest from the fact of its being wholly without precedent in the annals of Ottoman Court ceremony. Both the Grand Duke Constantine and the Duke of Brabant breakfasted, *en particulier*, with the late Sultan on the

occasion of their visits to Constantinople; but his present Majesty resolved to pay a much more remarkable compliment to the British Empire, and for this purpose invited his Royal Highness to a *grand-petit déjeuner*, at which for the first time in Turkish history his Majesty's chief Ministers and other distinguished personages were to sit at table with the Padishah. This novel act of hospitality—which is significant of more than a mere expression of his Majesty's extreme cordiality towards the royal traveller—look place at half-past one p.m., in the dining *salon* of the exquisite little building, whose exterior, at least, is so well known to local residents, and whose whole interior is a *chef-d'œuvre* of the richest ornamentation. His Majesty the Sultan occupied the end of the table—an oval one—and on his right sat the Prince. Next to his Royal Highness sat Sir Henry Bulwer, and below his Excellency, A'ali Pacha, Prince Lefing, and Kiamil Pacha in the order named. On the left of the Sultan sat their Highnesses Fued Pacha, the Captain Pacha, and the Seraskier. The *chef de cuisine* for the occasion was Mr. Petala, of the Hotel d'Angleterre at Therapia, whose staff of waiters served outside the dining-room; inside the service was performed by palace servants in the new imperial livery—blue with white facings. During the hour and a half which the luncheon lasted, his Majesty's private band played, at intervals, a choice selection of operatic airs, and at its close "God save the Queen." The usual *puile* of coffee and pipes wound up the entertainment, and as a memento of the event, his Majesty immediately afterwards asked his Royal Highness's acceptance of the magnificent *maghileh* which he (the Prince) had smoked on the occasion. This very beautiful apparatus, which was gorgeously chased and thickly diamond-studded—its estimated value being £3,000—was shortly afterwards sent on board the Osborne in charge of Arifi Bey, the first dragoman of the Divan, and was accompanied in another box by a splendid suit of new Zouave uniform, the gift of his Majesty to Prince Alfred. In the afternoon his Royal Highness received at the Embassy palace their Highnesses Murad Effendi (the heir apparent), Hamid Effendi, Reshad Effendi, and Kemal-Eddeen Effendi, the nephews of his Majesty and sons of the late Sultan. The evening was devoted to a theatrical representation in the

On the 27th, which brought this round of visits, sight-seeings, and entertainments to a close, his Royal Highness received the Grand Vizier A'ali Pacha and the Captain Pacha at the Embassy, where their Highnesses delivered the Sultan's message of valedictory compliment, and afterwards joined the Prince at lunch. A couple of hours later the Magicienne got under way as *acout-courier* to the royal yacht, and saluted the Turkish flag, as she proceeded out into the Marmora. At half-past six p.m., the Prince embarked from the palace-stairs, and the Osborne shortly afterwards sailed, under a royal salute from the Fetteh, which, as also the adjoining corvette, dressed and manned yards as the yacht steamed rapidly past. His Royal Highness will halt at Mytilene to visit Troy, after which he will proceed without further stoppage to Athens, and thence, after a look in at Malta, to Marseilles and Paris.

His Royal Highness arrived at the Piræus on the 29th, and was received by the President of the Council and by the Grand Marshal of the palace. The Prince declined the apartments which the Court offered him, and stopped at the house of the English Ambassador. His Royal Highness has since visited the King and Queen, and his Majesty has returned the visit.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

On Saturday last his Highness Mahomed Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, with Mustapha, his nephew, and a numerous suite, disembarked from the steamer yacht at the Woolwich Arsenal Pier, and at twelve o'clock proceeded by special train on the North Kent Railway to London, for the purpose of taking possession of a residence in the vicinity of Wimbledon, which has been engaged for his Highness by Mr. Larkin, his diplomatic agent in this country. The retinue which accompanied his Highness from Woolwich consists of about sixty persons, including lakiers, cook, and other servants, and a band of twenty-six performers. His Highness will remain in England about two months.

As far as consubstantial ties are admissible to the followers of the Crescent, the Viceroy has not indulged in the license allowed to so exalted a personage. It appears that he is not blest with more than two wives. Of the youngest was born his only son, Tounsoon Pacha. The fair lady was only an inmate of the harem, when, the birth of an infant occurring, she was elevated to her present high position. According to present appearances, it will be long before she will call the young prince to the throne. There exist now three descendants of the great Mehemet Ali, who, by right of primogeniture, will be called upon to wield the sceptre before this year—namely, Ismael Pacha and Mustapha Pacha, sons of Ibrahim Pacha, and Hadim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali.

The Lord Chamberlain, by the Queen's command, proceeded at twelve o'clock on Monday to MeRose House, Wandsworth, to pay his respects, on the part of her Majesty, to his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Viceroy drinks nothing but Nile water. A large number of air-tight cases, filled with that fluid, have arrived in England for his use. He also receives supplies of rice, coffee, and tobacco from his own Egyptian tradesmen.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern, from New York on the 31st May, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. It is understood that she will be open to public inspection during next week. Some fears are expressed lest the vessel should fail to obtain a sufficiently large passenger list to authorise a repetition of its American trip. The apprehension is, we understand, groundless. Not only has there been a lively demand for passage, but so great is the current just now setting towards America, and to so large an extent have the accommodations of other vessels been secured in advance, that the Great Eastern's ample room is likely to be entirely occupied. It is one advantage of the monster that its exhaustless quarters are so nearly equal in comfort and convenience throughout, that the last applicant for a state room stands very nearly as good a chance as the first.

THE LADY GODIVA PROCESSION.—It is now decided that this legendary pageant will be revived at Coventry on the 23d instant. According to the *Birmingham Post*, the procession will be upwards of a mile in length, and comprise about 300 men, 70 children, and 150 horses. The chief character represented—"Lady Godiva"—will be borne by a beautiful female, gracefully and becomingly attired, who will ride, as of yore, on a cream-coloured charger, and be surrounded by a levy of little and prettily-dressed damsels. Among other attractive and interesting features of the pageant, there will be fourteen "city guards," clad in suits of old iron armour, being part of the antiquities in the possession of the corporation; a large gaily-decorated car, emblematic of the "Seasons"; "Leofric" (the husband of Godiva), "Edward the Black Prince," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "Henry VI. and his Queen," "Queen Elizabeth," "A Shepherd and Shepherdess in bower," "William and Adam Bottomer" (former citizens of Coventry, and who built the tallest of the "three tall spires"), "Sir William Dugdale" (the famous antiquarian, and author of the "History of Warwickshire") &c., &c. The procession will include ten brass bands, and there will be an almost infinite variety of flags, banners, and other decorative appointments. Several of the leading railway companies have arranged to run special excursion trains to Coventry on the occasion, and it is anticipated the influx of visitors will be large.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

R. M.—The zoophytes are very slow of growth in confinement. It is scarcely perceptible, but if placed out of the way and not subjected to daily inspection, you will find them increase in size. "Pritchard's Infusoria," price 12s., or his "Natural History of Animalcules," price 5s., both published by Whitaker and Co., will answer the purpose.

M. B. C.—Chance shot ran third for the Northampton Stakes in 1860.
BETA.—We certainly did not understand the question to be put in the light in which it appears by your present letter; the remaining cards being thrown down it must be taken that C. and his partner had played again, and therefore the revoke is complete.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

Mr. STANSFELD'S motion on public expenditure derived all its importance from Mr. Disraeli's recent speeches, and from the rumour that a great Conservative meeting had resolved to entrust an amendment to Mr. Walpole. Mr. Disraeli's undisguised disappointment proves that he at least had hoped for the support of his party in a division which might have brought him into office. There was little difference of meaning between the resolution and the various amendments. Lord Palmerston judiciously declined to discuss financial details, when there was a broader issue on which he was certain to succeed. Although Mr. Disraeli's nominal followers, united with Mr. Stansfeld's friends, might have constituted a majority, it was certain that a large section of the Conservatives would refuse their assent to the proposed coalition. The Ministerial challenge to an instant trial of strength was at the same time spirited and safe. Lord Palmerston announced that the fate of the Government depended on the division. Mr. Walpole had not apprehended the obvious meaning of his own amendment. When the Government propounds a conventional truism as the alternative of an unacceptable motion, any attempt to substitute an improved version for the official formula amounts to a vote of want of confidence. The amendment had been made colourless to conciliate Mr. Walpole, but by its mere existence it carried out the views of Mr. Disraeli. As the leaders of both parties agreed in their interpretation of its meaning, an experienced member ought not to have misunderstood the obvious tendency of his own conduct. The complaint that "the favourite had bolted" at the beginning of the race was not altogether unfounded; yet it is surprising that a veteran trainer should have calculated on winning, or even on running, the race. The most respectable of Mr. Disraeli's former colleagues are pledged to the maintenance of effective armaments; and it was well known that they would refuse to support Mr. Stansfeld's motion. It was idle to suppose that they could be deluded into a vote which would have substantially the same effect as the original resolution. A majority against the Government would have implied the immediate reduction of establishments in conformity with the system of foreign policy which Mr. Disraeli has lately expounded. Notwithstanding his habitual command of temper, Mr. Disraeli could not refrain from taunting his backward and scrupulous ally. It might, as he said, have been supposed that a change of Ministry would have been foreseen as a possible result of a successful division. Mr. Walpole replied that Lord Derby had pledged himself, in public and in private, not to disturb the Government during the present session; but as Mr. Disraeli has never assented to the self-denying ordinance, he may not unnaturally resent the pacific disposition of his political associates. After the open exposure of the dissensions which exist, it will not be surprising if some ostensible change of organization follows on the practical disruption of the Conservative party. It was said in the debate of Tuesday that Lord Palmerston emerged from the crisis stronger than ever, and, for the present, he is evidently in a position to defy all menaces of opposition. It may be doubtful whether the open adhesion of the moderate Conservatives would really add to the security of his Government, as it would be dangerous to alienate those who, professing advanced forms of Liberalism, are nevertheless content to support the most moderate Liberal Governments. A large body of proselytes who would naturally claim their share of preferment, could not be regarded with favour by the existing majority; and in consequence, therefore, when Mr. Walpole's declaration had deprived the debate of all practical importance, the principal combatants relieved their disappointment by delivering several clever and amusing speeches. Mr. Disraeli was unusually happy in the blows which he alternately delivered to enemies and to unsympathizing friends. As it was no longer important to satisfy the House of the expediency of the amendment, there could be no danger in withdrawing the admissions which had been made by Mr. Walpole's candour. The adoption of Lord Palmerston's assertion that the expenditure had

been reduced, was, according to Mr. Disraeli, virtually inaccurate, and all but literally untrue. After various arbitrary deductions, he professed to recognise a diminution of £150,000 in the Estimates, and on this ground alone he reconciled to his conscience a statement which he proceeded to ridicule and to dispute. His overtures produced from Mr. Cobden a hint that the coalition which has been so often foreshadowed will not be peremptorily rejected by the professed friends of peace and economy. The project of an informal treaty between France and England for the proportionate reduction of armaments has often been suggested as the starting-point of a more frugal policy. The originality and utility of the specification are equally open to dispute, but, whatever may be the value of the invention, Mr. Cobden generously made Mr. Disraeli a present of his own claim to the patent. Mr. Horsman expatiated on the evil and the wastefulness of imperfect military preparation; and it is certainly remarkable that the model year of 1853 should have been immediately followed by the Russian war, and that the French threats of 1858 should have coincided with the reduction of the navy to the lowest point of efficiency. Mr. Osborne's ingenious witticisms wound up, not inappropriately, one of the vaguest and least practical debates which ever signalized a party field-day. It is generally said that an irresistible current has set in the direction of retrenchment, but there is little visible sign of any desire to interfere with the discretion of the Government.

The Northern Americans are greatly in want of a victory. With the exception of the capture of Island No. 10, and of New Orleans, not a single success has been achieved since the dreadful battle of Shiloh. At Williamsburg the Confederates appear to have had the best of the contest; and the glorious naval victory on the Mississippi will probably ultimately assume the form of a Federal defeat. General Banks has suffered a repulse in Northern Virginia. At Corinth, General Halleck has made no impression on the opposing army. There is reason to believe that irregular bands are threatening General Halleck's communications, and his army is suffering from sickness. It would seem to be the interest of the Confederate leaders to avoid any decisive engagement, and to allow the Northern army to waste its strength in the attack of successive positions and in lengthened marches under a midsummer sun. In the meantime, they prudently proclaim their intention to try the fortune of a Borodino in front of Richmond. General McClellan might perhaps occupy the capital after a hard-fought battle, but he would scarcely be in a condition to prosecute the campaign in the interior. If the Federal forces continue to occupy all the ground which they have gained, the seceding States will be seriously cramped by their exclusion from all intercourse with the outward world. It will, however, be necessary for the Government of Washington, if it desires to retain its conquests, to secure them by a powerful fleet, and by an army of 200,000 men. Even in the parts of Virginia which have fallen into the hands of the Federalists, the invaders are treated as foreign enemies, and New Orleans is only restrained from insurrection by strict martial law. Long since, the Northern enthusiasts were warned that, although they had reasons for fighting, they had in substance nothing to fight for. It is difficult and discreet to retreat, and there are no means of advancing. No politician has yet suggested any means of governing the territories which have been occupied, except by the rude and temporary contrivance of martial law. By universal consent, the resources for carrying on the war, and the subsequent method of restoring the Union, are left to chance, or, in other words, to certain failure. In the whole residue of the Union no one is willing either to pay or to think. The leaders of secession are perfectly aware that they might at any moment return to the Union with the amplest security for their public claims as well as for their personal immunity. The seizure of landed estates would be as unprofitable as unjust, for the tenure of Northern purchasers in the midst of a hostile country would not be safe or inviting. In all probability, the promoters of Confiscation Bills are fully aware that the measures which they recommend are never destined to have any practical operation. In disposing of the spoils of victory before they are won, they chiefly desire to proclaim their confidence in the complete success of the Federal arms. The cost of this fratricidal war is startling. A few weeks since the Chairman of the Committee of Finance made the official statement that the daily expenditure amounted to three millions of dollars. It seems scarcely a business-like proceeding to act off perfect certainty as to the future event of the war against the vaguest conjectures on the figures of the national balance-sheet. Foreigners, with an obstinate adherence to old traditions, distribute their belief and their conscious ignorance according to an entirely opposite scale. They admit that they are unable to foresee whether Halleck or Beauregard will win the next battle; but they assert, with unhesitating confidence, that an income of twelve millions will not suffice for an expenditure of fifteen or twenty times the amount.

THE FLOOD IN THE FENS.

LYNN, Sunday night. — From personal observations made this afternoon, I cannot hold out any prospect of the completion of the coffer dam for at least another fortnight. Some few of the piers have been dropped into their places between the piling, but they have not been driven more than four feet and a half into the earth. That is hardly a sufficient depth to prevent so strong a current from scouring beneath them, and it is intended to make an effort to drive them still deeper. When they are all put in to their places it is intended to strengthen them by driving some sheet piling in front. To-day, at suitable intervals of the tide, the divers were down, filling up the bottom of the dam with sacks of earth, which were being laid with considerable care to prevent the water from soaking through. On Saturday, the engineer to the Magdalen Fen Commissioners (Mr. A. Saunders), called the attention of the Middle Level Commissioners to the fact that another hole had been secured about seven feet through the cutting of the east bank, opposite the first breach that was made in the western bank. Mr. Lyde C.E., at once proceeded to the spot indicated, with Mr. Saunders, and promised that immediate steps should be taken to stop the scour and fill up the hole. The whole of the east bank for several miles is still in a very insecure state from the want of puddling, or all above the level of the land the tank is composed of a spongy, turfy soil, and when the tide is up the water is, perhaps, fifteen feet above the level of the fen land, and considerably more in some parts. It is intended to carry off some of the back waters by way of Will Creek, as soon as the channel is stopped up by the completion of the dam. In connection with this subject, the engraving we give on page 564 of the S.A. Sluices at Heyot, in Belgium, will be of great interest at this time.

The Court.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and Prince Leopold, and occasionally by other members of the family, have taken daily exercise at Windsor.

Her Majesty held a council on Saturday, which was attended by Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Sir George Cornwall Lewis.

Her Majesty gave audiences to Earl Granville and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The Queen and Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine Service on Sunday in the private chapel.

Mr. Helps, the Clerk of the Council, attended.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

Earl Granville remained at the Castle on Saturday night after the council.

The Princess and Princesses have paid several private visits to the Great Exhibition during the past week.

After the marriage of the Princess Alice, which we are enabled to state will positively take place on the 1st proximo, the royal bride and bridegroom will retire to the beautiful seat of Captain Boscawen at St. Clare, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE REGENT'S-PARK.—On Saturday last there was a strong muster of the leading metropolitan corps in the Regent's-park for the purpose of going through the evolutions that will be required to be executed at Panslanger and elsewhere. In the Regent's-park, the first corps to arrive was the London Scottish, under the command of Captain Page. Two of the Tower Hamlets corps followed, and shortly after the 19th Middlesex (Working Men's College), under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bathurst and Major Hughes; the 40th, under Lieut.-Colonel Somerset; and the 4th London and Westminster, under command of the adjutant, Major Elmslie. The last regiment which entered the park was the North Middlesex Rifles, under the command of its new Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead (late major of the Victorias), assisted by Captain Goodwin, acting as adjutant. The London Scottish performed their evolutions in the outer park. The 46th, and some of the other corps, although in the inner park, took up their positions on the western side of the broad walk, and by the little wood near the southern side of the Zoological Gardens. The Tower Hamlets kept to the south, near the villa of the late Sir J. L. Goldsmid; whilst the 19th formed in column still further westward, between the ornamental water and the Marquis of Hertford's villa; the North Middlesex taking up their usual position, on the flat, nearly fronting Holford House. The 19th and other corps threw out skirmishers, whilst the North Middlesex, the 46th, and the Tower Hamlets, confined themselves to the more solid movements of battalion drill, file, and volley firing, &c., which were executed in a most admirable manner. Strong complaints, and with much justice, were made of the conduct of the lower order of the assembled spectators, who, despite of every remonstrance, pressed upon the volunteers wherever they turned, and even whilst they were firing kept so close that it continually happened that portions of a discharged cartridge might be seen flying in the midst of them. The St. George's, the South Middlesex, the Paddington, and one or two other corps were engaged in ordinary battalion drill in Hyde Park; but, as there was no firing, they were not so much interrupted as the corps were in the Regent's-park.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND HALF-PAY.—Happy are those officers who are related to the nobility, and whom accordingly his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge delights to honour. The friendless subaltern who, in a boyish freak, brings discredit on himself, is compelled to sell out, or else is broken. Far other is the fate that awaits the colonel whose negligence or incompetence has brought his regiment to the verge of insubordination. He is dismissed to the green pastures of half-pay, and the curtain falls on him to the accompaniment of the softest music which the Horse Guards can provide. It is true that there is a royal warrant which limits the numbers of those on whom half pay is to be bestowed; and that no provision is made for the glorification of those brilliant officers who misgovern regiments with *cetera*. The Duke of Cambridge makes no more of this royal warrant than a box constrictor would of swallowing a blanket. The e must be exceptional cases, says his Royal Highness, holding the Army list in one hand and waving Rod's perage in the other. There must be exceptional cases, echoes the Secretary of War, with the air of an historian and philosopher, who remembers both that human nature is frail and that the centurions in the Roman army were appointed partly according to merit, but partly also according to size. It does not do to push a rule to an extreme, repeats a chorus of general officers at Boodle's and White's, and the United Service, and the Portland, looking very solemnly out of their club-windows on the civilians underneath. And all the colonels, and lieutenant-colonels, and majors, who hang about the Horse-Guards and the War-office, and all the friends of Colonel B. nitely, and all their acquaintances in Pull-mall, bow down with one accord, and exclaim that his Royal Highness never is in the wrong, and that there are and always will be exceptional cases. Knowing the constitution and the little weaknesses of the Horse Guards, we are not at all surprised that if there are to be exceptional cases, a gentleman who will some day be Duke of Portland is to be one. The royal warrant about half pay should be formally altered to meet these melancholy and inevitable cases of aristocratic misconduct. Pleasant as it is for Colonel Bentinck, if he is to be extinguished, to be extinguished in a shower of gold, and pleasant as it is for everybody to be able to think that his disgrace is made easy to himself and to his relations, we wonder whether the same regard would have been shown for Captain Robertson if the finding of the Dublin court-martial had been confirmed. We have our doubts whether he would have been cushioned so delicately.

THE VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT AT SOUTHBEND.—The object of this muster on the 14th inst. is to collect by three p.m. a body of volunteers, supplied with their own rations and tents, able and willing to place themselves entirely under the command of any general his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief may appoint, for forty-eight hours, or longer, if necessary, but those to whom it may be more convenient to return to their own homes the same evening will do so. The London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company will convey such volunteers who may form a part of this force there and back for 1s. 6d., the tickets to be available from the 11th to the 17th of June; but these tickets are only to be obtained through their own commanding officers. There is, we find, to be a regatta on the 16th, and the duties of the camp are to be followed by a public dinner and ball.

WOOLWICH.—Several Armstrong guns have been forwarded from the Royal Arsenal for the martello towers and redoubts of the Kent and Sussex coasts. In accordance with the recommendation of the Ordnance Select Committee the fortifications of the Eastbourne district have recently undergone important improvements. The guns of the circular redoubt will now be protected by embankments of solid masonry, formed with granite, and the armaments will consist of three 110-pounder Armstrong guns on the sea face, flanked with two 68-pounder 8-inch guns on the land front. These guns are now being mounted by a detachment of Royal Artillery.

VOLUNTEER DEMONSTRATIONS ON WHIT MONDAY.—There were two rival volunteer reviews or field days on Whit-Monday, the one organised by Earl Cowper and Lord Ranelagh, in Panslanger-park,

the seat of the former, near Hertford, and a review of metropolitan regiments, in conjunction with the two University corps, Oxford and Cambridge, under Colonel M-Murdo, in Hyde-park. With respect to the review and sham fight at Panslanger, the arrangements brought into requisition the powers of the 1st Middlesex Engineers, in pontooning the river and throwing up works in various parts of the park. Volunteers amounting to 3,000 men took part in the evolutions, and amongst the metropolitan corps represented were the South Middlesex, under command of Lord Ranelagh; the West Middlesex, under Lord Radstock; the North Middlesex, under command of its new commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead (late major of the Victoria Rifles); the 2nd Administrative Battalion (Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, Tottenham, Barnet, and Enfield), under Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson; the St. George's Rifles, under Colonel Lindsay; the Victoria Rifles, the 19th Middlesex, under Lieut.-Colonel Bathurst; the 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers), under Lieut.-Colonel Somerset; the North East London (Tower Hamlets Corps), under Lieut.-Colonel Money; the Six Foot Guards, under Captain Commandant the Hon. T. C. Bruce; the Artists, under Captain Phillips; the 1st Middlesex Engineers, under Colonel McLeod, &c. The Great Northern Railway Company made arrangements to run trains from King's-cross to Hertfordshire, which is at the verge of Panslanger-park. The fare for the double journey for volunteers attached to their regiments, 1s. Earl Cowper and Lord Ranelagh commanded. Nearly the whole of the volunteer forces of the county of Hertford took part in the evolutions of the day, and the sham fight was conducted on a very extensive scale.

A STRANGE STORY.

An application was made on Tuesday last to the Brighton bench by a delinquent named Coe, residing in Dorking, for magisterial advice under the following extraordinary circumstances:—

It appeared from the statement of the applicant that his daughter, a girl of seventeen, had been living at Brighton for some months in the service of Mrs. Tremeneere, a lady who removed from this neighbourhood about two years since. At the beginning of last week Mrs. Coe, the girl's mother, received a letter from her daughter, informing her that she had heard of a situation in a Roman Catholic family, and begged her mother's consent to an engagement. Mrs. Coe immediately replied, and expressed her dissent from the proposal. Another letter from the daughter, received on Saturday, informed her parents that she had entered upon the duties of her new situation. The receipt of this news induced the father to go to Brighton on Monday, with a view to take his daughter home. He told her his intention, and after shaking hands with her father, the girl expressed her willingness to accompany him. At this juncture the mistress of the house appeared, and bade him leave the area door and go to the front one. Here he waited for about a quarter of an hour, and was then informed by the mistress that his daughter was not willing to return with him, another interview with him being then refused. The girl's father then went to the inspector of police, who told Coe he dared not interfere. The father then returned to Dorking, and on the following morning started again for Brighton, this time accompanied by his wife. Both parents went to the house visited the day before by the father. On this occasion the latter was denied admission, but the mother obtained an interview with the girl's mistress; a Roman Catholic priest, formerly a curate in the neighbourhood of Dorking, and a young gentleman being also present. Mrs. Coe was assured that her daughter was not there, that they did not know where she was, and that she had left the house frightened because her father had been to fetch her. The priest inquired why she wished to take her daughter home, and on the mother's reply because she did not wish her to become a Roman Catholic, he angrily retorted that she was old enough to choose her own religion, and added, 'You can't take her, she is not here.' The magistrates, on hearing this statement, directed an inspector to accompany the girl's parents to the house of the mistress. The lady repeated to the officer that she was ignorant of the girl's whereabouts, and was not aware when she left the house. The inspector desired to see the other servants, and this, although at first refused, was afterwards consented to. The domestics, like their mistress, denied all knowledge as to where the girl then was. Mrs. Coe thereupon begged permission to take away her daughter's clothes, and the request being acquiesced in, both parents returned to Dorking on the same evening. A letter from the Brighton chief constable was received by the girl's friends on Thursday morning, informing them that up to the date of writing no trace of their daughter had been discovered. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery, the only key to its solution being that the missing young female may be sequestered in a neighbouring convent, and such a supposition is favoured by her having paid, while in her previous situation, several visits to a Roman Catholic chapel not far distant.

THE SLUICES AT HEYST.

The coasts of the North Sea have, in the part on the shores of Belgium and Holland, witnessed many dreadful inundations. Pliny relates that the miserable inhabitants of this part of the world built their cottages on eminences. At high tide they looked like floating houses, and at low tide like ships run aground. Towards the close of the Roman dominion a formidable inundation appears to have given birth to the harbours of Ostend, Newport, and Zwyn. The catalogue of several dreadful disasters has been handed down, but these it is not necessary to recount here. In order to put an end to these ravages of the ocean, the Belgian Government has erected two contiguous canals, separated by a strong partition wall, and closed by a sea sluice at Heyst. The one is the Zelzaet Canal and the other the Lys Canal. These adjacent canals communicate with the sea by two magnificent sluices, which, as the results of modern science, are reckoned among the most wonderful of late years.

The sluices of Zelzaet Canal, called also Leopold, has four passages of 18½ feet each. The breadth of the mouth of this canal is consequently 74 feet, and its length a little more than 81 feet. Each of the four passages is furnished with two pairs of openings, one pair to prevent the sea from flowing in, and the other to allow the water in the canal to escape at low tide. This system has its serious drawbacks, for the moment when the force of the water on both sides is balanced, the least force sends it either way. The sluices of Lys Canal have been constructed on a different principle. It has six openings of about 13½ feet each. The whole extent of its mouth is, as in the previous case, 74 feet, and its length about 84 feet. Each of the six openings has three means of closing, two on the sea side, and one on the canal side. The first means of closing on the sea side consists of a flood-gate sliding into the grooves cut in the elliptic arch. This flood-gate is dependent on a system of wheels disposed in the interior of the building, which regulates the whole of the works. At some distance from the flood-gate and against the second arch surmounted by the causeway which serves as a passage over the sluice, is the passage for the waves. This opening is simple, and has only one leaf; being closed with the pressure of the waves, it acts on the second arch. By this ingenious plan the gate is kept in one unvarying state, so as to avoid the change caused by the beating of the waves when the sea is at the same height as the water in the canal. There are means also for the escape of the water from the canal when the tide ebbs, and altogether this contrivance works satisfactorily. In our engraving we give a representation of the whole works.

COLLISION ON THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

ANOTHER alarming accident, from the collision of two excursion trains, by which the lives of upwards of one thousand excursionists were seriously imperilled, occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on Monday last, at a very short distance from the Chatham Station. Taking advantage of the evening freshness of the weather, and the low fares advertised by the railway company, several hundred persons availed themselves of the holiday on Whit-Monday to visit the Crystal Palace. An excursion train accordingly left Sheerness, Sittingbourne, and some other stations below Chatham, at nine o'clock on Monday morning, the train being a very heavy one. On arriving at the Chatham station, which it reached about ten o'clock, five additional carriages, all filled with passengers from that neighbourhood, had to be added to the train, raising the number of carriages to seventeen. It was then found necessary to attach another engine to the train; and to enable this to be done the excursion train had to be backed down the up line into the Chatham-hill tunnel. Mr. Brodick, the station manager, knowing that a heavy excursion train from Dover to Victoria station was about due, directed the telegraph clerk to forward a message to the next down station at New Brompton, with orders to stop the Dover train until the line was signalled as clear; and it was not until the message had been despatched that the train was backed into the tunnel. From some inexplicable mistake, however, the Dover excursion, which almost immediately after arrived at New Brompton, was not stopped, but allowed to continue its journey on to Chatham, towards which it was proceeding at its usual rate of speed. The servants at the Chatham station are positive in their statements that the signals on the down side of the tunnel were against the train; but whether this was really the case or not, the driver of the Dover excursion ran into the tunnel, and in the space of a minute came into violent collision with the other excursion train.

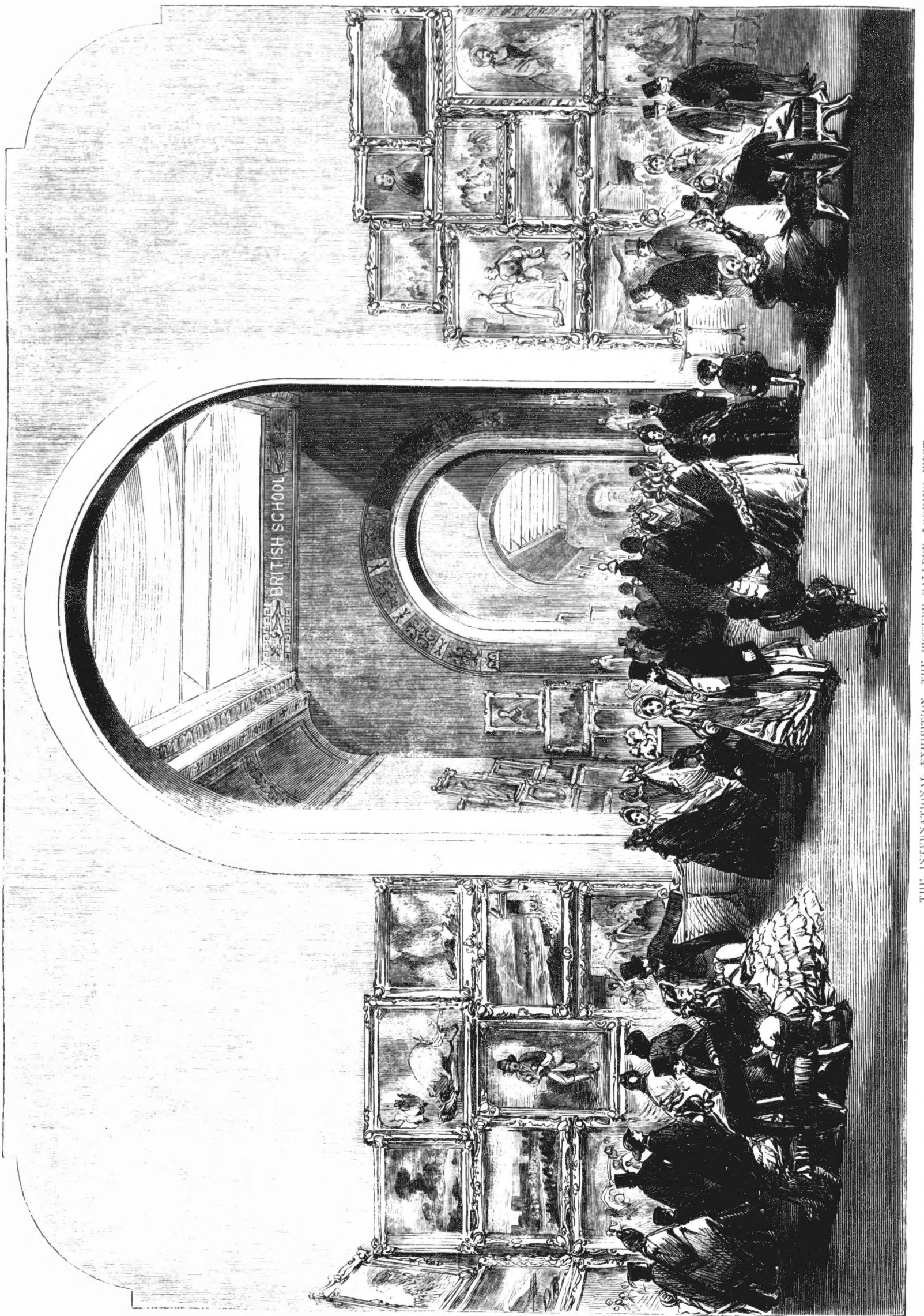
It was fortunate that the train was going at something under ten miles an hour, or the loss of life must have been very great, as there were upwards of 1,500 passengers in the two trains. As it was, the shock of the two trains is described as being most alarming, while the shrieks and cries of the injured passengers, as well as the other persons in the train, were of a most heartrending character, added to which the confusion was fearful, as it was known that the express train was then due in the tunnel.

On the injured passengers being removed it was found that nearly twenty were more or less injured, though it is hoped none fatally so. The worst case at present known is that of a young lady named Elizabeth Williams, aged nineteen, residing with her parents in the neighbourhood of Milton, who was with a party of her friends in one of the carriages at the rear of the train. On being removed she was found to be insensible, and suffering from a severe wound over the right eye, extending to the temple. She now lies at the York Tav. in a precarious state, with apparent concussion of the brain. All the injured persons were promptly attended by Mr. Ely, surgeon, the majority suffering from contusions or scalp wounds. After receiving medical treatment they were forwarded to their respective residences in cabs, the only case causing immediate apprehension being that of Miss Williams, as above described. Most of the persons injured reside in the immediate neighbourhood, and occupied the carriages at the rear of the train, where the collision was most severely felt. The passengers in the Dover excursion train escaped without any injury whatever.

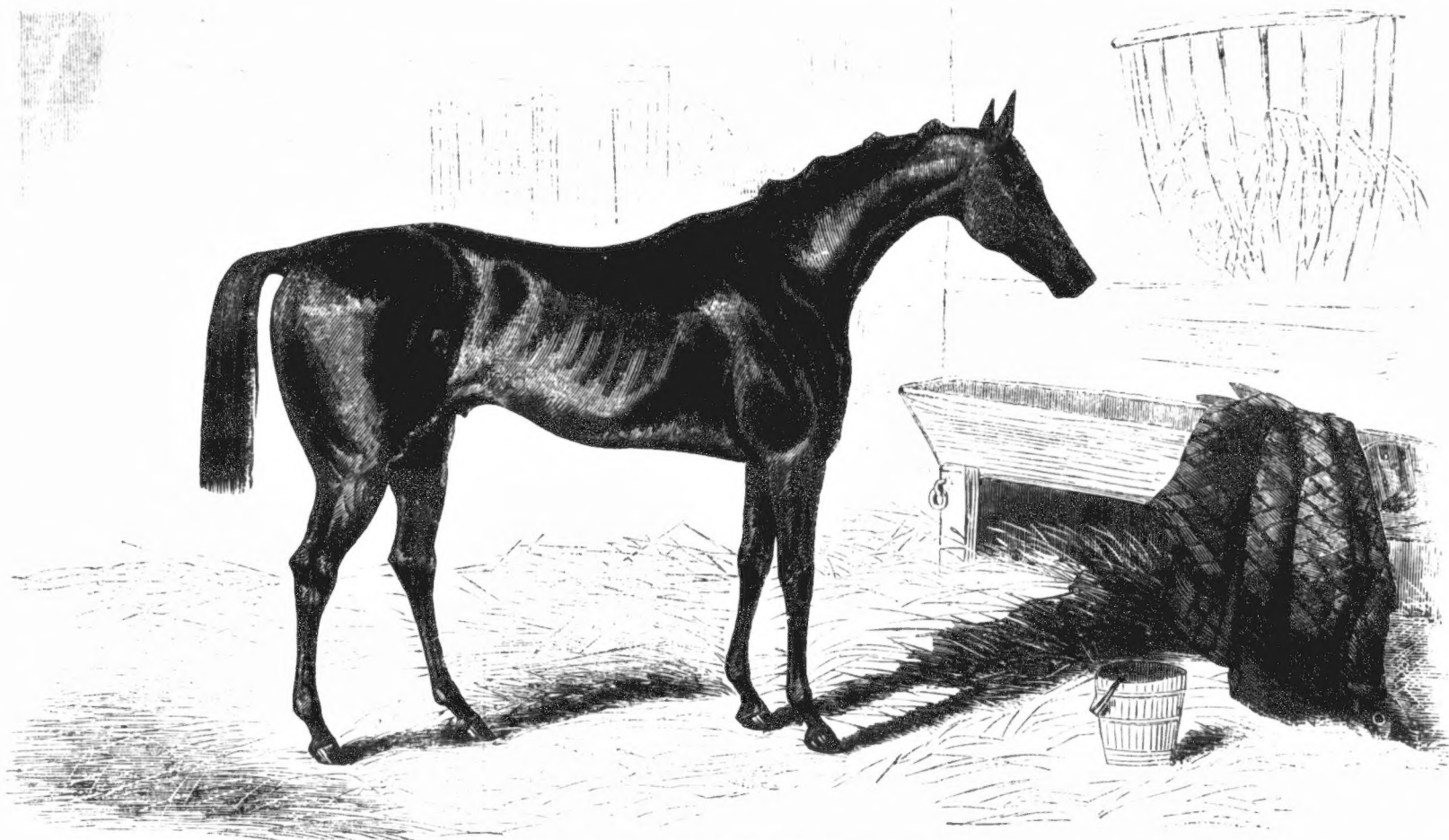
After a delay of some time, those of the excursionists who preferred returning left the train, which then proceeded onwards, the ordinary traffic not having been interfered with. An investigation into the cause of the accident was commenced in the afternoon by the officials.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SOIREE IN WESTMINSTER PALACE.

THE most ancient and interesting of our historical buildings was on Saturday night the scene of a peculiarly modern festivity. Social science is the latest of the sciences, and a *soiree* the most comprehensive of recreations. The term is so happily indefinite that the invitation card to a *soiree* excites just as many anticipations as there are ideas of enjoyment. A young lady asks immediately whether there will be dancing, and answers herself by preparing for the delightful probability. Elderly people think of supper, and hope to get away early. To more intellectual beings—of either sex and no particular age—a *soiree* suggests something like a school-room; a valuable opportunity for the acquisition of useful knowledge. In reality nothing appears essential but the provision of a little music and a slight reflection. For the rest, the guests may find entertainment in themselves. Given, the noblest place in this great t of cities, the result was hardly doubtful. Westminster Hall needs only to be lighted by half-a-dozen additional gas standards, and opened to a well-dressed crowd. Grandeur and gaiety, magnificence and splendour, are the inevitable product. Looked at from the stone gallery under the great south window, on Saturday night, nothing could be more imposing and brilliant. That vast pavement, ever echoing to the car of imagination with the footsteps of eight centuries, is thronged with a multitude to which the ladies' dresses gave an aspect of dazzling variety. That unequalled roof—the canopy of state to a long procession of monarchs, captives, statesmen, legislators, lawyers, suitors, soldiers—covers the flags of all nations and the living representatives of many. The strains of music float from a platform at the other end, occupied by the Coldstream Guards' band. A broad strip of scarlet cloth down the steps of the dais and the centre of the hall contrasts brightly with the foliage of evergreens, placed too sparingly, perhaps, for decoration, but not for the convenience of promenaders. Along the eastern wall runs a table, well served with sweet trifles and innocuous drinks. On the other side seats were provided, and not in superfluity. There must have been five thousand people within gunshot at one moment from ten o'clock till eleven. For not alone the great hall was thickly thronged. St. Stephen's Hall was a crush room, and the lobby of the House of Commons a middle passage, somewhat dangerous to expansive dresses. As there are at least three entrances to Westminster Hall, it was, perhaps, unwise to use only one, and that the narrowest. Visitors were admitted by the members' private staircase, and "received" in the lobby by the Earl of Shaftesbury and the council of the association, Lord Brougham, though present, being unequal to the duty. Many turned at once to the left, and made the tour of our representative council chamber. It is not an imposing apartment, and it never before looked so brilliant. The leading seats were well filled. One lady, for example, took instant possession of the servant's well-stuffed chair. Another tried the place pointed out as Mr. Gladstone's, and peered into the box he so vigorously slaps, without finding there the secret of his power. A third, perhaps conscious of a superiority of charms, mounted the Speaker's seat of awful authority. The corridors were transversed, the frescoed inspected, and the House of Lords decidedly preferred to the Commons. But on whose prescription or for what purpose was a policeman planted at the bar to prevent intrusion, and only a distant view of the throne and woolsack permitted? It was the more desirable that the fair inquisitors should have been allowed to circulate freely among the red leather benches, because the feminine mind evinces a strong tendency to confront the Lord Chancellor with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to believe in the woolsack as a literal institution. But there can be no doubt that the better portion of the five, six, or even thousand visitors went away very well pleased with what they had seen of Westminster Palace, including of course the many living celebrities pointed out, and rather disposed to believe in social science as having at its command other influences than sections and statistics.



THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—THE PICTURE GALLERY, LOOKING WEST.



CARACTACUS, WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1862

WINNERS OF THE DERBY SINCE 1845.									
1846	Mr. Gully	Pyrrhus the First	193	27	3	S. Day	2	55	
1847	Mr. Pedley	Cossack	188	32	3	Templeman	2	52	
1848	Lord Clifden	Surplice	215	17	4	Templeman	2	48	
1849	Lord Eglinton	The F. Dutchman	337	24	4	Marlow	3	0	
1850	Lord Zeland	Voltigeur	204	24	4	J. Marson	2	50	
1851	Sir J. Hawley	Teddington	192	35	4	J. Marson	2	51	
1852	Mr. Bowes	Daniel O'Keefe	181	27	4	F. Butler	3	2	
1853	Mr. Bowes	West Australian	95	28	4	F. Butler	2	55	
1854	Mr. Gully	Andover	217	27	4	A. Day	2	52	
1855	Mr. F. T. Popham	Wild Dayrell	193	12	4	R. Sherwood	2	54	
1856	Admiral Harcourt	Ellington	213	24	4	Aldcroft	3	4	
1857	Mr. T'Anson	Blink Bonny	202	30	4	Charlton	2	45	
1858	Sir J. Hawley	Beadsman	200	23	4	Wells	2	54	
1859	Sir J. Hawley	Musjid	246	30	4	Wells	2	59	
1860	Mr. Merry	Thormanby	224	30	4	Custance	2	55	
1861	Colonel Townley	Kettledrum	238	18	4	Bullock	2	43	
1862	Mr. Snewing	Caractacus	233	33	4	J. Parsons	2	45	

WINNERS OF THE OAKS SINCE 1845.									
1846	Mr. Gully	Mendicant	140	24	3	S. Day	2	53	
1847	Sir J. Hawley	Miami	152	23	4	Templeman	2	54	
1848	Mr. H. Hill	Cymba	152	26	3	Templeman	2	48	
1849	Lord Chesterfield	Lady Evelyn	172	15	4	F. Butler	2	58	
1850	Mr. Holton	Rhodycina	128	15	3	F. Butler	2	56	
1851	Lord Stanley	Iris	131	15	4	F. Butler	2	52	
1852	Mr. J. Scott	Songstress	123	14	4	F. Butler	3	0	
1853	Mr. Wauchope	Catherine Hayes	141	17	4	Marlow	2	52	
1854	Mr. Cookson	Minceat	156	15	4	Charlton	3	0	
1855	Mr. R. Read	Marchioness	162	11	4	Templeman	2	58	
1856	Mr. H. Hill	Mincepie	137	10	4	A. Day	3	4	
1857	Mr. W. T'Anson	Blink Bonny	130	13	13	Charlton	2	50	
1858	Mr. Gratwicke	Governess	152	13	3	Ashmall	2	53	
1859	Lord Lonsdale	Summerside	168	15	4	G. Fordham	2	55	
1860	Mr. Eastwood	Butterfly	158	13	4	J. Snowden	2	56	
1861	Mr. Saxon	Brown Duchess	171	17	4	L. Snowden	2	44	
1862	Mr. Naylor	Feu de Joie	154	19	4	Challoner	2	49	



FEU DE JOIE, WINNER OF THE OAKS, 1862.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—THE PICTURE GALLERY, LOOKING WEST.

Public Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—During the week the "Huguenots," "Semiramide," and "Il Trovatore" have been repeated. Sig. Giuglini (having recovered from his indisposition) resuming his celebrated parts of *Ruod* and *Monico*. This evening will be presented, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence and powerful cost of characters, Meyerbeers *chef d'œuvre*, "Robert Le Diable." Madlle. Titiens will perform the part of *Alice*, Signor Armandi *Robert*, and Signor Viale *Monico*. Gassier, Bettina, and the Sisters Marchisio will also strengthen the cast. This celebrated opera has not been performed in this country since Jenny Lind's popular career. The renowned Herr Staudigl was the *Bertram*.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The production of Donizetti's charming opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" has met with a complete success. *Lucia* is one of the characters in which Melic Patti achieved such success during the last campaign, and her re-appearance as the gentle Scottish heroine would in itself have been a great attraction, but an additional interest was imparted to the representation by the *debut* of a new tenor in the part of *Edgardo*, Herr Wachtel, the tenor to whom we refer, has obtained considerable reputation in most of the chief musical cities in Germany and has had no small experience on the operatic stage. The Melic Patti scene was remarkable for forcible action and impressive singing, his last vocal point was in the finale to the last act, when he exclaims the words, "Lucia più non c'è!" in which case his equality and quality of tone were unexceptionable. The delivery of the entire scene was decidedly unequal. The recitative was beautifully done; the air, "Fra poco," was not satisfactory; but then, again, the "Tu che a dispiagasti" was admirable. The variation in the manner of producing tone forbids our passing any decisive opinion upon Herr Wachtel's talent, but we may express our opinion that he will be found an acquisition. The new artist was called before the curtain, amid the most genuine applause, at the close of the second and third acts. Signor Delle Sedie took the part of Enrico, and sang the music with his usual artistic care, but he is wanting in the power necessary to give the character its due force and importance. Madlle. Patti sang charmingly, and displayed true histrionic instinct in the contract scene, acting in the following *finale* with considerable earnestness. The great song, "Alfin son tua," produced an immense sensation. The house was crowded with a most brilliant audience.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sotheron continues to be received with the greatest enthusiasm; his performance of the character of *Lord Dunsany* exciting the loudest roars of laughter ever heard within the walls of a theatre. La Fera Nena and Mr. Buckstone also appear every evening.

PRINCESS.—"Too Much of a Good Thing," "Louis XI.," and "The Cushman Brothers" has been acted to numerous and delighted audiences, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean portraying the principal characters.

During the Whitsun holiday week the various exhibitions and concerts have been well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, associated as usual with Mr. John Parry, gave nightly their new trilogy of "The Family Legend" at the Royal Gallery of Illustration.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews were quite "At Home" at Her Majesty's Concert Room, in the Haymarket, where "My Wife and I," and the capital burlesque romance of "The Sensation Fork; or, the Maiden, the Maniac, and the Midnight Murderers" provoked roars of laughter.

Mr. Woodin was "everybody" at the Polygraphic Hall, where he nightly showed a richly-stocked "Cabinet of Curiosities."

Music was well represented by M. Robin, at the Egyptian Hall, and Herr Wiljalba Frike at St. James's Hall.

The POLYTECHNIC mingled instruction with amusement, under the guidance of Professor J. H. Pepper, who pleasantly illustrated "A Visit to the International Exhibition," and musical entertainments, dissolving views, and scientific lectures made up an alluring programme.

The Colosseum has had the three great Panoramas of London, Paris, and Lisbon cleaned and restored, and with modern magic, musical monologues, views, and illustrated lectures, plenty of amusement was gained.

The MUSIC HALLS throughout London added to their attractions every available novelty, and shared the patronage of the holiday makers.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE (to which Blondin has returned) presents great attractions to the multitude. The flowering shrubs are now in full bloom, and the ornamental plantations are rich in their wealth of summer foliage.

CREMORNE is peculiarly attractive, and the multiplicity of exhibitions and amusements contained within its grounds will make an inexhaustible treat for the visitors.

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS are again open with a picture of the City and Bay of Naples, and a variety of recreations, which will be found to comprise all the old features of the gardens.

HIGHBURY BARN gave two grand *fête champêtre*, and the inhabitants of the northern suburbs found their pleasures ministered to in many attractive forms.

ALARMING FIRE AT MESSRS. PICKFORD'S.

On Tuesday morning, between the hours of three and four o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the immense range of premises belonging to Messrs. Pickford, the well-known carriers, situate in Wood-street, Cheapside. The flames, when discovered, were raging in the store-rooms connected with the stables, and the fire quickly extended to two lofty over, threatening at one time very serious consequences. The alarm having been promptly given, in a very few minutes Captain Shaw attended with the land steam-engine, by Shand and Mason, and several manual power engines. A good supply of water having been procured, the engines were set to work, but the fire could not be extinguished until the store-room was burned out; the roof was also destroyed. Fortunately the whole of the goods stored sustained not the least injury. The firemen, by great perseverance, managed to save the premises of Messrs. Brown and Co., the refiners, No. 30, which was exceedingly fortunate, for against the dead wall of the two buildings was deposited over £30,000 of property. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The will of Colonel Sir William Lockyer Freeston, of Belvidere, has been proved. This military officer had served with distinction in the Peninsula on the staff of General Sir de Laey Evans, and in Syria, and received the Spanish orders of knighthood of Charles III., San Fernando and Isabella. Sir William represented Weymouth in Parliament from 1847 to 1859, and also held the offices of magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Dorset. The testator, who only attained to his fifty-eighth year, died at his town residence in April last, having the month preceding made his will, which is very brief, and disposes of the property, real and personal, principally to his widow. There is a singular bequest to Lord Palmerston of a watch and appendages, worn by Sir William (the testator), and which he (Sir William) requests that his lordship will do him the honour to accept.

The will of Mr. James Shoolbred, of Tottenham-court-road, and of the Elms, Acton, was proved in the Court of Probate, on the 2nd inst., by John Young, Joseph Jordan Knight, and James Shoolbred, the executors. The effects were sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeathed his household premises in Tottenham-court-road to his son James, and the residue of his property equally amongst his children.

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES.

Ascot	17	Hampton	25
Beverley	18	Carlisle	26
Newcastle	24		

The excitement of the past week at Epsom has produced its natural reaction, and speculation on coming events was very slow. Betting was as follows:—

Ascot Cup.—5 to 1 agst Asteroid, 5 to 1 agst Carbineer, 6 to 1 agst Investment, 10 to 1 bar three.

NORTHUMBRIAN PLATE.—7 to 1 agst Brighton, 8 to 1 agst Wild Rose.

St. Leger.—4 to 1 agst The Marquis, 5 to 1 agst Caractacus, 7 to 1 agst Buckstone.

MR. BOND AND THE LONDON HOSPITALS.—Mr. Bond, a gentleman well known in racing circles, has again renewed his munificent offer, made to the stewards of the Jockey Club in September, 1860, of contributing 1,000 guineas to the London hospitals, providing the fortunate winners of the Derby and the Oaks will kindly consent to an allocation of 10 per cent. of their winnings; but should such be deemed excessive, Mr. Bond will be happy to add an amount equal to a deduction of 5 per cent. upon their stakes respectively. This offer appears prompted by the purest principles of philanthropy, and is certainly deserving the attention of the stewards of the Jockey Club and the racing public generally.

AQUATICS.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The regatta of this great club on Saturday was fraught with features of animation and interest, and diversified with more than the usual amount of "moving accidents by flood." The regatta consisted of a sailing match for four prizes—for the second class, a prize value fifty sovereigns; and to the second vessel (if four start) a prize value twenty sovereigns; for the fourth class, a prize value thirty sovereigns; and to the second boat (if four start) a prize value ten sovereigns—by the following cutters belonging to members of the club:—

Second Class, exceeding 20 and not exceeding 25 tons.	Stain.	Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
			O.M.	C.M.
6. Emmet	32	Thomas C. Manderson, Esp.
7. The Queen	28	Captain J. W. C. Whitehead.
8. Phantom	27	Samuel Lane, Esp.
9. Vampire	V.C. Capt. J. E. Commerell, R.N.
FOURTH CLASS, and not exceeding 12 tons.				
1. Octoroon	12	Cecil Long, Esp.
2. Wasp	12	Colonel Archibald Swinton.
3. Quiver	12	Captain D. T. Chamberlayne.
4. Folly	12	W. L. Parry, Esp.
5. Violet	9	Right Hon. Lord De Ros.

Half-minute time per ton for difference of tonnage in each class. AN EXTRA MATCH, first prize, value 40*l.*, with a prize to second boat (if four start) value 10*l.*

Statn. Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
	O M. C.	
10. Oriole	... 26	John W. Ledger, Esp.
11. Ellen	... 20	R. Bamford Hesketh, Esp.
12. Mars	... 39	George Faines, Esp.
13. Violet	... 32	John R. Kirby, Esp.

Schooners to be rated at two-thirds of their tonnage with cutters.

There was a strong gale of wind from the south-west and by west, which produced abundant sport. The yachts had been moored in three lines, under the direction of Mr. Richard Green, the vice-commodore, assisted by Captain Grant, the secretary; and the course was from Erith to the New Light and back for the first and third divisions, and to the Chapman-head Light and back for the middle one.

The following are the results of the match:—

	H.	M.	S.
The Folly, winner of the fourth-class prize...	5	28	—
Octoroon, winner of the fourth-class 2 <i>nd</i> prize	...	36	30
Quiver	...	38	10
Wasp	...	41	30
Violet, winner of extra match	...	45	20
Queen, winner of second class	...	6	11 10
Phantom, second of second class	...	16	20
Violet	...	20	45
Oriole, second of extra match	...	21	25

CRICKET.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE OPPOSITION SIDE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—This match was played on Saturday, at Lord's. The following is the score:—The Government: First innings, 107; second innings, 58; total, 165. The Opposition: First innings, 145.

On Monday the All-England Eleven met the United at Lord's. The All-England Eleven, as at present arranged, comprise Caesar, Clarke, Duff, Hayward, Jackson, Parr, Rowbotham, H. Stephenson, Tarrant, Tinley and Willsher; and Atkinson, Caffyn, Grundy, Wisden, Sewell, Lockyer, Lillywhite, Griffith, Mortlock, Carpenter, Iddison, and Bennett are the twelve from which the United were selected. Same day the Gentlemen of the Surrey Club v. Gentlemen of the Manchester Club was played at the Oval. On Thursday the fixtures were:—Army v. Bir (with bands) at Lord's, Nottinghamshire v. Surrey at the Oval, and County of Kent v. Cambridgeshire at Chatham.

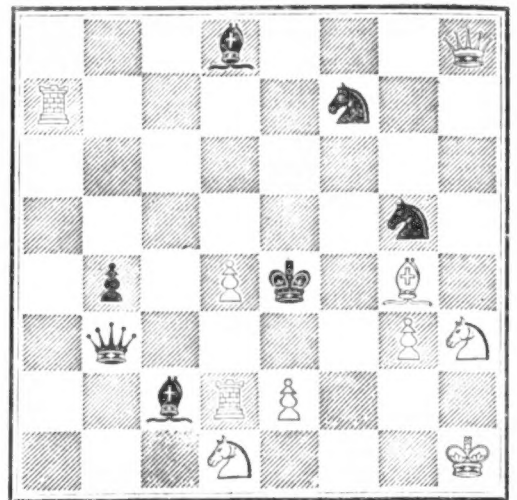
A copy of the *New Orleans Price Current*, embracing a summary of the year's business, ending March 1, 1862, has been sent to the navy department by one of the officers of the Gulf squadron. It appears from this journal that the exports of cotton from New Orleans for the past year have been eleven thousand bales, against one and a half million a few years previous. The exports from all the Southern ports have been only thirteen thousand bales, against more than two millions the previous year. Exports of tobacco from New Orleans nothing, against 17,000 hogsheads last year. Imports: Specie nothing, against 12,000,000 *dols.* in the previous year; coffee, 300 bags, against 250,000 bags; salt, nothing, against 500,000 sacks.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION IN FRANCE.—The man Thierry, and his mother Françoise Thierry, who were condemned to death at the last assizes of Meuse, for the murder of Jean Thierry, their father and husband, were executed two days since at St. Michel. Since their condemnation, both the prisoners have manifested sincere repentance and resignation to their fate. When informed that their last hour was come, they both received the intelligence with great firmness. But when the wretched mother and son, who had not seen each other since their trial, met in the vestibule of the prison, on their way to the place of execution, they were both seized with a paroxysm of grief, which drew tears from every person present. The son at last implored his mother to take courage, and they walked on together to the place of execution. The mother was executed first, the son waiting meanwhile at the foot of the scaffold, which he afterwards ascended with a firm step, and in a minute after all was over. Although the execution took place at five in the morning, an immense crowd had assembled.

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 30.—By T. SMITH.

Black.

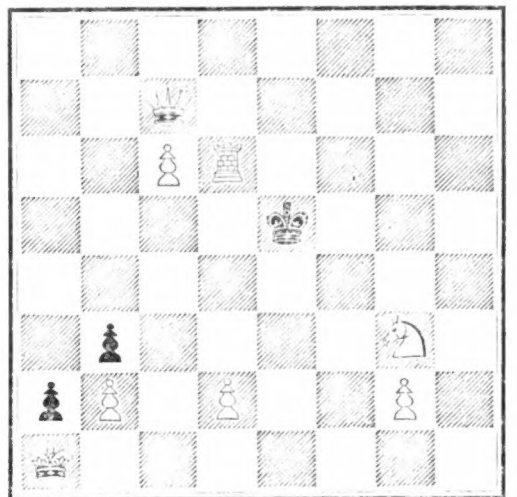


White.

White to move and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 31.—By Mr. B.

Black.



White.

White to move and mate in two moves.

W. R.—Unless the Kt can be taken, the King is compelled to move when checked by that piece; you cannot, as in the case of a check from any other piece, interpose a piece between the King and the Kt.

R. JESSE.—Your problems are not sufficiently difficult or interesting for publication.

T. COSTOV.—In Problem No. 1, White can mate in three moves, as:—

White.	Black.
1. Q to R 6	1. B to Q 5
2. Q to Q B 4 (ch)	2. K to K 5
3. Q mates	

No. 2 is correct, but very easy. No. 3 shall appear as early as practicable. No. 4 is unsound, as Black, at his third move, can Queen his Pawn and delay the mate.

G. C. (Lincoln).—If Black, for his second move, play Knight to Q B 4, we do not see how White can mate in two more moves.

R. P. Y.—Stalemate is a drawn game. 2*nd*. Should a player take one of his own men with another, his adversary has the option of obliging him to move either.

G. FENWICK.—The Muzio Gambit opens as follows:—

White.	Black.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. P to K B 4	2. P takes P
3. K Kt to B 3	3. P to K Kt 4
4. B to Q B 4	4. P to K Kt 5
5. Castles	5. P takes Kt

Mr. A. Z. will be happy to play a game of chess, by correspondence, with any adversary of moderate strength. Address to the Editor.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—At a few minutes before nine on the 7th inst., one of the large omnibuses was passing in the middle of Bishopsgate-street, and when in front of the house of Mr. Boor, a manufacturing chemist, Bishopsgate-street, at the angle of Artillery-lane, the vehicle was struck by some explosive substance. At the same time the front of the building was blown out into the street, and almost simultaneously every room in the building was in flames. At that time there were seven or eight persons in Mr. Boor's premises. Several made their appearance at the different windows, when some men working at an opposite house in Bishopsgate ran with a ladder, and rescued three men; but they were so fearfully burned that they were obliged to be taken to the hospital. Shaw, conductor of the Royal Society's escape, rushed through the fire in Mr. Finch's premises, immediately opposite, and brought out Mr. Frederick Finch and the servant maid. By eleven o'clock the fire was entirely extinguished, and the firemen commenced turning over the ruins to search for the bodies missing. After some considerable labour, in the first place the remains of the unfortunate servant was found, as also a child, but both in so frightfully burned and mutilated a condition as to be scarcely distinguishable as human beings. The four sufferers removed to the hospital are reported to be in a most precarious position, and a poor boy, a shoe-black, who was at work near the house, has also been admitted, and is not expected to survive his injuries. Independent of the buildings before enumerated as being damaged, those of Mr. Peacock, No. 16, Mr. Price, surgeon, on the opposite side of the road, and various others, are more or less injured. The bodies of the deceased persons await an inquest. The actual cause of the explosion is still developed in mystery.

LEGAL COURSES

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Sittings in Banco.—(Before Lord Chief Justice Erle, and Justices Williams, and Byles.)

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

PAUL CORRY.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster before Mr. Justice Mellon and
COUNCILS, &c.)

POLICE COURTS.

GULDHALL,

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of 41, Moorgate-street, were summoned before Alderman Bosley for unlawfully neglecting to pay to Richard Luttrell, the sum of £8 claimed and alleged to be due to him as wages for services rendered as steward on board one of the company's ships called the Claude Hudson. Mr. Hudson attended to represent the company. The complainant stated that he was engaged as steward at wages of £6 per month for voyage to Sydney, and that he served the whole of one week in the "Victoria Dock," and at Gravesend, on her arrival at that place he received from the captain a bill of exchange on the bank, by permission of the chief mate to go ashore and purchase more; but finding anything to suit him at Gravesend, he came up to London, where, ascertaining the vessel would start before he could make his purchases, he hastened back to Gravesend, and went on board with the captain, who arrived by the same train. He was soon after ordered to leave the ship by the captain, and he did so, but he never received any regular discharge. He claimed £6 in lieu of wages, a week's pay at the same rate, and a week's board-wages, 15s., making up the sum of £8-4s. Alfred Wm. Worley, the brother of the secretary of the company, Mr. J. W. Hall, a commercial traveller, both deposed to the complainant being in the state of intoxication when he joined the ship, and that they left the pier in a water-curry, and never went ashore to purchase any ferry-boat at all. Alderman Bosley said the complainant was evidently unable to remember whether he went in a steamboat or a wherry to reject his ship, which fact was, he thought, rather corroborative of the evidence of the last two witnesses. Under these circumstances, the captain

WESTMINSTER

3400 BROADWAY STREET E

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MARYLEDONE. A SHERIFF'S CASE OF P. 240. "A tall, respectable-looking man who gave the name of Albert Lee, and thirty-one years of age, Jesse Mansfield, charged under the following circumstances:—William Short, butler to Mr. Samuel Croson, of 32, Upper Harley-street, said, a short while after two o'clock in the morning I heard a noise in the kitchen, and went down to see what it was, and found a man lying on the floor in the room which I went to by the alarm bell. Whilst I was doing this he broke open the door and came into the passage. I attacked him and struck him a blow on the nose with my fist. He returned the blow and followed me into the pantry, and as we got in there I seized the poker and struck him over the head with it several times. He grappled with me and got me down, and said that he would cut my throat if I did not allow him to carry away the property. At this time two female servants, who had heard the alarm, came down, and seeing me struggling with the prisoner, went to the door, and called out, "Police." The man still struggled with me, and after throwing me he ran out of the door. I was so smothered, that I could not identify the man, but the sergeant asked me such like questions, "Cross-examined the man, and I was asked and fought very hard. When I struck him the blood flew out from his nose. When I struck him with the poker, we were both in the dark. The house was entered from the skylight about twenty feet high, from which they had taken the top off. It is over the kitchen. I cannot say how the man was dressed. I will not swear that the prisoner is the man I attacked. Mr. Mansfield said, I heard the alarm, and on going down the kitchen stairs saw a man struggling with the butler. Short said, in the midst of the struggle, there were thieves in the house, and the man whom he had struck with said, "I am cut and hurt; he has his knife in my back." I now will not swear. I ran to the street and called out, "Police." The man ran out of the door, and through the gates into the Marylebone-road. The prisoner is very much like the man, and when the police brought him to the house the bruises on his face appeared quite fresh and bleeding. The contents of the cupboard had been turned over. Cross-examined: I held the candle in my hand when I came down after the alarm. Elizabeth Edwards, housemaid, said: I went down with a candle in my hand, and saw a struggling in the passage. The butler's face and shirt were covered with blood. I asked what was the matter, and he said there were thieves. I ran to the door and called, "Police." The man ran out at the time. Felix Sims, 27, said: A little after two o'clock in the morning I heard "Murder cut and hurt." Thomas far as I can remember the prisoner, and I saw him when he had come from in, reply to which I said, "From Portland-place." His face was bleeding, and I told him he must come to Harley-street. When we got there, the morning cook saw him, she said, "That is the man." The sergeant asked the butler if he (prisoner) was the man, when he said he was positive he

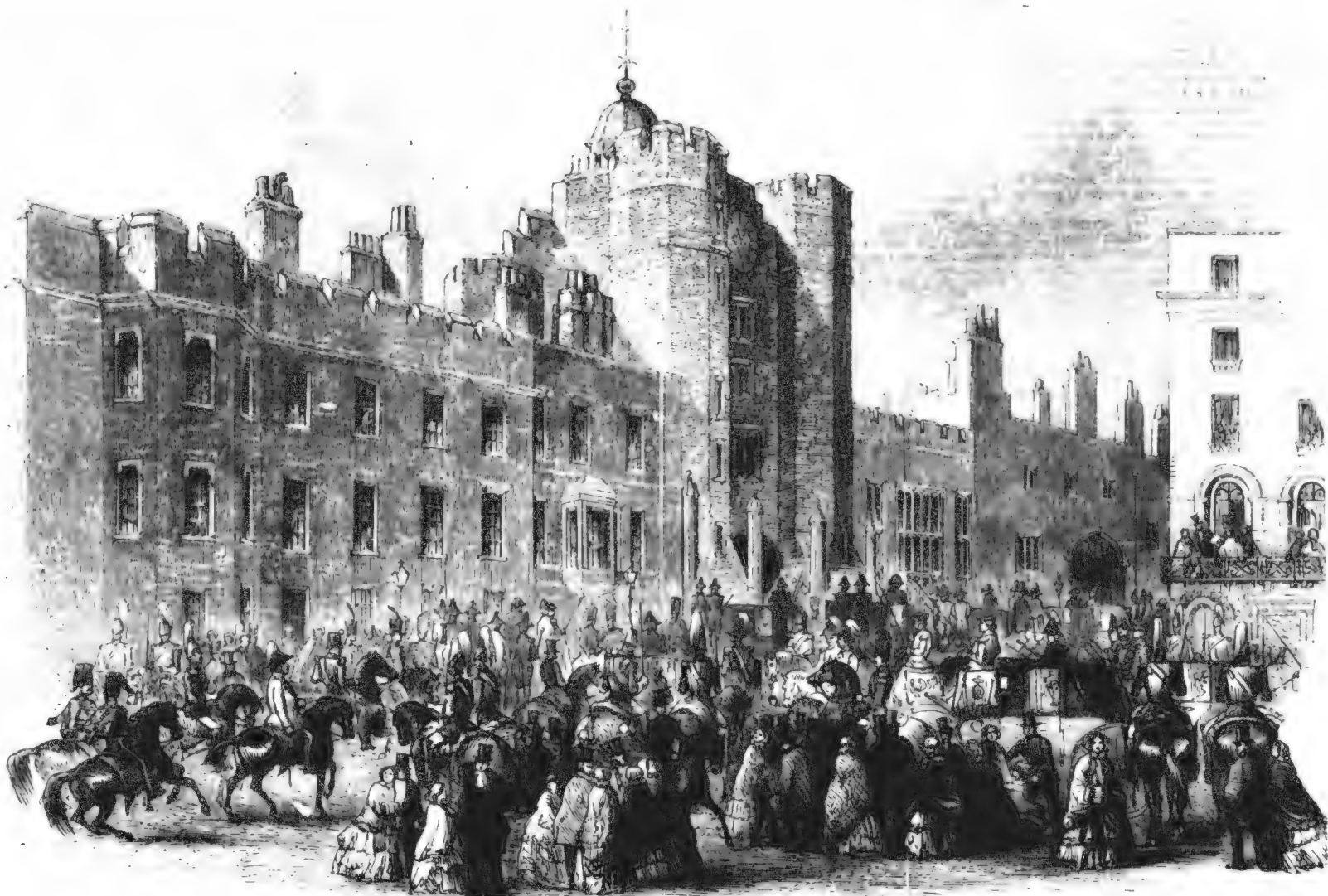
WORSHIP STREET.

THAMES

SOUTHWARK

LAMBETHI

[A]SSAULT ON ORGAN GRINDER.—Captain William Dundas, on his way, residing at No. 8, Princess-terrace, King Edward-street, Westminster-road, was charged before Mr. Elliott with violently assaulting, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, Francisco Eschio, an organ grinder. The complainant said that while playing his organ, he received three or four severe blows on the head with a stick, one of which had cut his forehead, and caused a wound on the top of his head, but could not put out the person who struck him. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, a lady residing next door to the prisoner (Captain Dundas), said she had been in the habit of giving the poor Italian organ players a few pennies, but since she discovered that the captain, her neighbour, did not like it, she discontinued doing so. On that morning, while upstairs, she heard an organ playing five or six houses beyond the prisoner's, and in a few minutes saw Captain Dundas strike him on the head several violent blows with what appeared to her to be the thick end of a hunting whip. Two other respectable witnesses having corroborated the greater portion of the above testimony, police-constable Henry Morton, 63 B, said he was at Tower-street station at that morning, when the complainant was brought there by one or two persons, with a wound on his head, from which blood was still flowing, and on learning the cause and hearing told the particulars of the assault, he took him to the residence of Captain Dundas, and took him into custody, without any further complaint. The prisoner was not at all in the terms of the organ grinders, but of his right hand and left hand. He was in the habit of firing, on seven-barrel revolver, and at other times consoled himself in so convenient a manner as to quite allow the inhabitants about him. In defence it was urged that Captain Dundas, who was a man of work and nervous state, saw a young lady, his niece, to request the organ player to desist, and go about his business; and not choosing to do this, but on the contrary, continuing grinding, he, in a moment of irritation, struck him, and unfortunately with much more force than he had intended. Mr. Elliott said that such acts of violence could not be tolerated, and for the offence the prisoner must pay a penalty of £5, or, in default, be imprisoned for one month. The penalty was at once paid.



ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

"London Town."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

No. 6.—ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE "Court of St. James's" is a phrase that has been heard in all parts of the world, and carried consternation into the Courts and Cabinets of most of the mightiest monarchs on the face of the earth. In China and Japan, in Mexico and Peru, in India and Persia, in all the great, and in most of the small States of both Christendom and Heathendom, the "Court of St. James's" has been recognised as the designation of a Power whose indignation it was most perilous to provoke. The phrase "Court of St. James's" is of no older standing than the glorious Revolution of 1688. The royal palace, however, is much older than that event. The ground on which the palace stood was acquired by Henry VIII., who thereupon erected a goodly mansion, and "St. James's Manor House," as it was then called, has ever since been part and parcel of the palatial establishment of the monarchs of England. Not, however, until the burning of Whitehall, in the reign of William III., did it become a royal residence—the scene of levees and drawing-rooms—the recognised seat of royalty. St. James's Palace was the town house of William, who, however, resided the greater part of his time at Hampton Court. But Anne, the successor of William, and the last of the Stuarts, constantly resided at St. James's when in London. Caroline, Queen of George II., died there; George IV. was born there. During the whole of the long reign of George III. the Court, technically speaking, was held at St. James's Palace. In the official sense the Court is still always held, though the domestic town residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. St. James's is now little more than the pavilion containing the apartments used on State occasions. The period during which it was a residence of our monarchs—a palace to live in as well as to see company—includes only the reigns of William III., Anne, and the two first Georges. This period is one of the most brilliant eras in the history of English literature. It includes, among other stars, the names of Swift, Pope, Steele, Addison, Arbuthnot, Hogarth, Fielding, Horace Walpole, and charming Mary Montague. It is to these writers that we are mainly indebted for the little known

ledge which we have of the manner in which the royal occupants of St. James's Palace conducted themselves in the varied characters of husbands, fathers, hosts, wives, and mothers. Of William III.'s being on the occasion of holding his Court there it has been said that "he much resembled a dummy at whist, or a chair set up as the representative wanted to make up a quadrille." William's manners were stiff and ungracious, his knowledge of our language was extremely imperfect, and his contempt for the ceremonies exacted from kings and courtiers of the most profound description. He, however, deemed it his duty to submit to the accustomed etiquette, though with an impatience and disgust which he took no pains to conceal. The courtiers agreed to go through their wonted ceremonies round an impersonation of royalty that took little or no concern in what was going forward.

Queen Anne was English, and if she had not been lazy, timid, and addicted to drunkenness might have been a real acting and speaking Queen. But during the first part of her reign she was dominated over by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and during the latter part by Mrs. Masham, Harley, and their coadjutors. The poor woman, after long suffering, broke from her first tyrannical mistress to subject herself to a hoard of meaner taskmasters. A St. James's Palace reception, of the time of Anne, is thus referred to by Swift:—"There was a drawing-room to-day at Court, but so few company that the Queen sent for us into her bed-chamber, where we made our bows and stood, about twenty of us, round the room while she looked at us around, with her fan in her mouth, and once a minute said about three words to some that were nearest her; and then she was told that dinner was ready, and went out." The poor woman had been so unceremoniously and roughly pulled about in the struggle between Whig and Tory that she felt quite alarmed when any of them came near her.

Of George the First, Lady Mary Montague says, that he "could speak no English, and was past learning it." He lived at St. James's Palace like a quiet, private gentleman of independent fortune. His evening parties consisted of the Germans who formed his familiar society, a few English ladies, and fewer Englishmen, who amused themselves at cards, under the presidency of Mademoiselle de Schultenbourg, afterwards Duchess of Kendal, whom the King was suspected to have married with the left hand.

George II. could speak English after a fashion. Take the following as a specimen of that King's English. On one occasion, when his patronage was solicited on behalf of some artist, his most sacred Majesty was graciously pleased to answer, "I hates poetry and bainting, for I gets nothing by them." Like his father, George II. brought with him all the coolness and coarseness of his native land. The first two German monarchs

remained through life like exotics caged in St. James's Palace, as manifestly as any canaries brought from the banks of the Rhine. Their attendants risked and frolicked in their presence with a little reverence or deference for them a sparrows to try in the presence of a wooden eagle.

St. James's Palace has been the scene of many an angry, though peaceful encounter, between the rival partisans of the Whig and Tory factions. Swift, in his "Journal to Stella," has an entry which speaks volumes as to the terms on which the hostile place-hunters met and mingled within the walls of St. James's. "I took courage," writes the Dean, "and went to Court with a very cheerful countenance. It was mightily crowded, both parties coming to observe each other's faces. I have avoided Lord Halifax's bow till he forced it on me, but we did not talk together. I have not made less than four or five bows, of which about twenty might be to Whigs." In the days of the earlier Georges the maid-of-honour played a very important part in the public affairs of the time. These damsels seemed less sensitive to the censures of respectable society than their successors. These maidens borrowed in St. James's like deer in a rabbit-warren, and each Princess of Wales had her full complement. Miss Chudleigh, the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, may be considered as the *belle idole* of these fair and frail malaperts. A story is told characteristic both of George II. and this lady's transcendent impudency. Apartments in Hampton Court Palace having been allotted to her mother, the King good-naturedly asked Miss Chudleigh how the old lady felt in her new residence. "Oh, very well," answered the daughter, "if the poor woman had only a bed to lie upon." "That oversight must be repaired," said the King. On this hint the maid-of-honour (who continued a maid-of-honour for twenty years after her clandestine marriage with Mr. Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol) acted, and in due time there appeared among the royal household accounts, "To a bed and furniture for the apartments of the Hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, £4,000." The King paid the money, but remarked that if Mrs. Chudleigh found the bed as hard as he did she would never sleep in it. To such a pitch did the frivolities and dissipations of these gay and well-fed creatures rise, that St. James's Palace became little better than a high class brothel. It was the knowledge of this fact which induced Selins, the celebrated Countess of Huntington, to attempt the establishment of a Methodist mission within its walls. She not only preached herself, but tried to introduce Whitfield to admonish those fashionable sinners. At one time the poor Countess flattered herself that she had made an impression on the mind of one of the maids-of-honour. The project failed. The Methodists made something of the ragged rascality of St. Giles's, but the devils which pos-

sed the centres of St. James's were not to be cast out by such means. But what a reproaching of the pious Countess could not accomplish was effected, in a great measure, by the watchful and wary consort of George III. Queen Charlotte succumbed at last, in enforcing upon her maids-of-honour the observance of external decorum.

The higher affairs of State, the memories of which haunt the walls of St. James's, belong to the history of Great Britain. From the architectural point of view, little or nothing can be said in favour of this palace. In the front next to St. James's-street, there appears little more than an old gate-house, and on passing through the gate we enter a little square court with a piazza on the west side of it, leading to the grand staircase; the buildings are low, plain, and mean, and there are two other courts beyond which have not much the air of a royal palace. The windows, however, look into a pleasant garden, and command a view of St. James's-park, which, in regard to perspective, is the only advantage this regal edifice can lay claim to.

The illustration at the head of our remarks represents St. James's Palace on a royal levee day. The courtyard and adjacent street are crowded with the carriages of the nobility and gentry, who flock to the palace in order to be presented to the Sovereign. The most magnificent personages to be seen in this scene are not either noble lords or honourable gentlemen, but coachmen who drive and the footmen who ride behind the splendid equipages. The liveries of these worthies are so resplendent, that some illustrious foreigners who happen to be present mistake these plush and gold-clad flunkies for our highest aristocracy. It is no wonder that they should, for the dress of these "paupered menials" is both more striking and more costly than that of their masters. In addition to this, the footmen on this day make a display of such stupendous "calf" as must excite the envy, the admiration, and despair of "surrounding nations." Inside the palace, on the ascending stairs, and narrow, tortuous passages leading to the august presence, the crush is terrific. The ladies, who, in their eagerness to rush in, are pressed and compacted as close as Yarmouth bloaters in a barrel, are in a perfect frenzy of rage and desperation at the damage done to their dresses and complexion. The heat is dreadful; the atmosphere, laden with odours of perfume and perspiration, is both sickening and stifling. Many of the delicate dames are completely exhausted, and are borne, in a fainting condition, on by the rushing tide of fashionables into the royal presence. Altogether, the scene is a great deal more exciting than pleasant, and proves, for the ten millionth time, that there is not in this world any station so exalted as to be altogether exempted from some serious drawbacks upon its enjoyments.

Literature.

ORIGINAL TALES.

GULIETTA VENONI.

A LOVE STORY.

"The course of true love never yet ran smooth."

JACK MAGRATH, I need scarcely inform any of my readers who have heard of his name, of his ancestors and their renown, of the ruins of the castellated halls of Kild—but never mind—Jack Magrath was a captain of dragoons, and a slashing hand he had with the sabre, especially at what is termed the "St. George's" cut, and at fighting, brewing punch and drinking it, or telling a story, Jack Magrath had not his equal.

It is one of his latter feats that I am about to embody, as nearly in his own words as possible—the story of Gulletta Venoni.

Imagine the narrator to be a strapping, well-preserved, middle-aged man, with six foot of stature, purple whiskers of an amazing growth, a chest of noble amplitude, and a voice combining the dulcet Kerry brogue with the polished pronunciation of the "Castle" at Dublin.

Jack began—

"I had made a run from Malta to Naples, on sick leave you see, (here Jack winked knowingly.) And one day, having been dining with some gay fellows on board one of our frigates in the Bay, I was returning in a boat, intending to land at the Mole, and so by a calèche, make my way to my hotel, where my man, Micky Byrne, was waiting for me.

"Just as we got to the steps, I stood up in the boat, about to place my hand on the fellow's shoulder, when, on turning round, I saw a tall, young 'slip' sculling a light skiff in a style you only see on the Liffey or the Cam, and all at once as I lifted up my foot, I lost my balance, and plop—splash—in I went, and presently after bobbing like a float, I was really going down into the 'watery element,' and cold water's not very pleasant, especially when you're likely to have too much of it.

"However rough the usage, for to be caught by the scruff of the neck and bundled like a damp puppy into a boat, and hauled out on the steps like a bundle of wet clothes, as I was, is a condition of things not becoming a 'gentleman and an officer.' However rough and unceremonious the usage, it was just in time to save my life, and I had only just time to mark the face of the young fellow, one never to forget, when, as I was about to ask him to drink, he bounded off like a deer, and I was helped in to my hotel.

"I had, in the meantime, made acquaintance with an old magnifico, the Count Venoni, who had an only daughter, Gulletta Venoni; and of all the voluptuously beautiful creatures you ever saw, I must admit, green Erin's dark-eyed beauties notwithstanding, she was the most superb.

"If her pale sculptured face had not worn an expression of the most touching sadness—if in those darkly luminous yet unfathomable eyes, there was not the chastening softness of a deep sorrow, I should have thought her distant, cold, and haughty. But I soon learned that there was a love story in the case. Such a one as Shakespeare has spoken of; and the proud father had treated her lover with angry rejection and withering contempt, and put the dreaded 'veto' between them.

"The lover I had not seen at any of my visits to the count, so I knew nothing of him, and all my curiosity was absorbed in the wondrous loveliness of Gulletta.

"I had heard that there was some capital shooting to be got on some of the islands which stud the Bay, and one morning I started off with my dog and my 'Manton' with a flask of ammunition and provision, and I soon found my way to the interior of the small island of Ischia, the cones of San Nicolao and of Mount Vicot towering upwards high as Vesuvius itself.

"All this time, as the morning was growing older, I was making my way up to the mountains among which lay numerous pools famous for water-fowl, and I had gone some ten or a dozen miles before I had drawn trigger. Leaving the laurels, the wild vine, and the thick scrubby shrubs behind me, I came at last to a wild region grand in its sterility, and from my feet stretched a dark, ready pool, where I could count my sport by thousands.

"I sat down under the shade of a projecting

rock, took a draught of wine, lighted my cigar, and began tranquilly to take stock of the scene around me, but which, as not being material to my story, I will not bore you by describing.

"It was now afternoon, and the burning mid-day heat of the sun was sensibly cooler. As I intended to rough it out for the night on the island—with the chance perhaps of getting to some posada or *auberge*, or *shebeen*, for such places were to be met with—I got up, whistled my dog, got my double-barrels in readiness, and began to skirt the still, black lake, so glistening, so unruffled, so silent, except the occasional piping of some of the water-fowl in the distance, that this charred, volcanic region might have been a tomb, for there was a certain horror and gloom in the combination of the unnatural stillness reigning round me, with the riven and fire-scorched aspect of the crater-like amphitheatre, which required pretty strong nerves to sustain. However, my dog was some company to me, and I plodded on.

"I was now under a group of sad-looking cypresses standing motionless in the still air, and casting their sombre shadows far down over the silent tarn, the opposite side of which seemed to

be arrested, as by a horrible fascination, by the figure of a man—if rags and famine could leave human traces behind—lying on the ground, a carbine within reach of the helpless hand. I saw in a moment that it was some poor wretch, overtaken by hunger and thirst, and dying there from sheer inanition.

"While I lifted up his head to pour a drop of wine down his throat—was it wine or peat-whiskey? faith, I forget—he seized the flask with a most loving expression of countenance, and fastening his lips to it, drank a generous draught, though, upon my conscience, he gasped for breath afterwards in a way that alarmed me, but he was a tough subject, I can tell you, and speedily he began to recover.

"I next gave him some food which I had in my haversack—some dried goat's flesh, bread and salt, and other appetising condiments, of which the poor fellow ate ravenously, and while he sat reclining against the rock, I had time to take a squint at him.

"He was a splendidly built fellow, evidently, and in spite of his tangled black hair, and hollow cheeks, as handsome a chap as you'd wish to see.

"By my father's side, I'm an Irishman," I politely answered. "As for my mother, she's a native of—Here I stopped short.

"His wandering look had fallen on the flask, and the remnants of the food contained in my haversack, and he now seemed conscious of his obligation.

"A stranger—a friend who has given me to drink, and bread to break," here his look and tone softened. "Pardon me. I am hunted—a pursued outcast, and you have saved my life."

"In that case," I observed, "we are quits, for if I mistake not, you saved me the other day, when I was about to fatten the sardines off the Mole at Naples."

"He gave a start.

"Ah! I remember," he said.

"And what are you after here, my good fellow?" I asked him, quite free and easy, handing him a cigar at the same time, which he took at once, and lighted at mine, for I had the materials with me.

"He cast upon me a suspicious glance as I put this last query, and for an instant the uneasy glance came on his face again. Then with a scornful but melancholy smile, he said—

"They want me at Naples. Another morning, and I should be afloat on yonder water, only that hunger and fatigue overpowered me."

"He pointed to the western shore as he spoke.

"I cannot leave the neighbourhood of the city," he went on. "She is there, and the felucca yet waits."

"Murder!" thought I.

"She is there, is she? Wherever there's mischief, there's sure to be a petticoat at the bottom of it," and then I began to fashion out some love story or other, little thinking that this gaunt, haunted figure had any association with the stately and beautiful Gulletta Venoni.

"If you want help and the use of a boat," I said, "both are at your service," and I put my fowling-piece down beside me, as if to argue it out, with the most innocent air in the world—as if I was on the most friendly terms with him, though for aught I know, he might not long ago have cut a throat, and was obliged to make a run for it.

"Cospetto!" he ejaculated, "but you who say this, don't know me?"

"Faith," I replied, "I know you much better than I should have done, had you let me go down in twenty fathoms of water."

"Well, in short, he grasped my hand with an air and expression that was both grateful and noble, as he added, with a neatly-worded compliment, that I 'should, perhaps, not regret the service I had done him,' and then he attempted to rise to his feet, but his exhaustion was yet too great, and he had sprained a foot in addition, which he was not before aware of, and he sank back again half fainting, a fact which again necessitated the use of the flask, which, although it had a marvellous restorative power, was not quite sufficient, for he was otherwise fearfully shaken.

"What the devil shall I do?" I thought to myself.

"I can't carry him, nor help him away," for he was a man of his inches, I can tell you, and I was not, even then just recovering from a recent illness, over and above strong.

"Have you any friends? Can I get you any help in this neighbourhood?" I asked, explaining to him that I was not able to carry

him away in my arms.

"There's a house—a tavern over yonder," he said, pointing in the direction opposite to where he lay. "My friends are there; but if you say that 'Mical' is here—I lost my way from them—your purse and person will be safe on the mention of my name, and—here he stopped short as if he had been about to say a little too much.

"Whew!" thought I on the mention of his name. "Eh—well! Many's the good fellow that's taken to the heather and the wold in times of pressure, and I thought, too, of the horrible state of the political 'regime' of the Bourbons at Naples, and made no further comment.

"It was perfectly clear that if aid was to come to him it must come without delay. Leaving him therefore, my flask (Kinahan's finest 'coronation,' I remember it was) and the remainder of the contents of my wallet, I took up my gun, noted his directions, whistled to Carlo, and strode off; for the afternoon was now passing away, the evening, clothed the fearful beauties of that dread region with 'new effects,' as the managers say, was fast hastening on.

"Following the directions given me, I soon found myself going down the rent and scathed sides of



GULIETTA VENONI.

be only on their jagged crest which kept the waters from overflows, and clearly it was the centre of an extinct crater.

"Above rose grey basaltic rocks, jagged, but not so much fractured as bearing the marks of ancient fusion upon them. Devil a drier spot I ever glanced at despite the water of the great pool. As this suggested thirst, I took a hearty pull at the flask—it held an honest quart—and then taking a squint across the pool with Joe Manton to my shoulder, I let fly at a flock which rose screaming over the lake, while in dashed Carlo, driving the wounded ashore, and where others fell I hastened to bag what I had so far mastered.

"Having to round an undiscovered corner, and then cross a ravine—through which fissure, as it were, a glorious vision of the blue bay, and the fairy-like city lying at its base met the view—another instant, and I stood within a spot where the fiend, with his sorcerers, might have held their 'Witch Sabbath'—so wild, so wild, so hideous was the place, with every trace of the devilish festal fires left behind them.

"I was about to make a leap across a broad crack where the superfluous waters ran cut, when my feet were rooted to the ground, and my gaze

There was a fire beginning to kindle in his great big eyes, too, and something about the square cut of his fine firm jaw, that bespoke determination and strength of mind.

"Was he a brigand?—was he a smuggler?—was he a political outcast?—was he an escaped criminal?—was he a spy?—a bravo out of luck?—all these, for all of these were quite possible—any one of them former quite probable.

"But as I have said, despite his matted hair, his untrimmed beard and mustachios—spite of the glowing fire in his sunken eyes, and the ghastly pallor of his ashen cheeks, he was a splendid wreck to look at, and he had won my regard.

"Besides, I began vaguely to believe that I had a recollection of him.

"With returning strength came returning consciousness. Hitherto he had scarce noticed me. As his gaze wandered about, his look fell on my figure, and he made a quick, fierce grasp at his carbine, which I did not attempt to hinder.

"His darkened look grew quieter, and the growl with which he first addressed me through his clenched teeth, died away.

"An armed man! an enemy, perhaps—ha! Who are you?"

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